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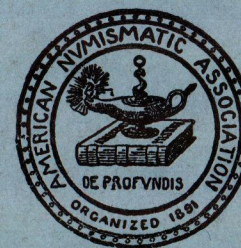
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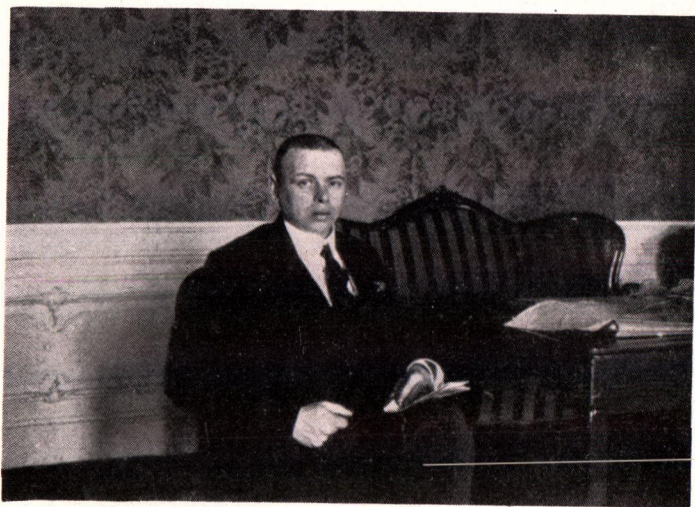
No. 2

The Coinage of Bela-Kuhn

By H. D. GIBBS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

When the World War ended, Russia was already in the throes of Bolshevism, Germany, Austria and Hungary were seething with discontent, and it was a grave question whether or not red riot would overrun Europe. In 1918 the Hungarian Government was powerless against the political propaganda being loosed on the people by the extremists. The Karolyi Party was allied with the Socialists and other Radicals. News of the progress that Bolshevism was making in Russia, fed by a steady campaign of propaganda, appealed to the masses of people, with the result that they were ready to try almost anything. Strikes and riots broke out all over Hungary.



Bela-Kuhn in His Study.

On October 25, 1918, the National Council of the extreme revolutionary elements, headed by Karolyi, was formed. On the 30th the revolution broke out. The postoffice, railroads, and military establishments were seized. Little or no resistance was offered. The country was virtually without a government, since King Charles was in Vienna and Wekerle had resigned. Count Karolyi was entrusted by King Charles to form a new Cabinet. The King withdrew and renounced all part in the ruling of his

country. There was a great deal of propaganda advocating the forming of a republic, and Karolyi openly declared himself President. The regular army was dissolved and riots and plundering increased, as there was no attempt nor any authoritative source of rule, and economic disaster was widespread. This October revolution was neither Socialistic nor Bolshevistic, but it paved the way later, and many of Karolyi's companions became converted to Bolshevism. Karolyi himself, lacking leadership, permitted the power in his hands to slip to the more radical elements, and when in November, 1918, the leader of the Soviet Government in Russia sent a telegram inviting Hungary to form a Soviet Republic, the ground was already broken and a way prepared for this very thing.

Bela-Kuhn arrived from Russia, traveling on a forged passport, and soon became the head of the Bolshevistic propaganda carried on at first and appealing particularly to the working people. Karolyi resented Bela-Kuhn's attempt to convert the Hungarian people to communism and caused him to be imprisoned, but accorded him all possible privileges, so that Bela-Kuhn was able to keep up communication with Lenin, and by means of clever propaganda caused himself to become very popular in the minds of the working people as a martyr.

Social conditions and international complications, coupled with the clever and determined propaganda being paid for and circulated from Russia, caused the breakdown of the Government, and when the Allied Powers demanded that Hungary must surrender extensive areas of land, Karolyi refused.

On March 21 Karolyi signed a document which delivered the country to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Cabinet Council moved to release Bela-Kuhn and the other imprisoned Communists, and by 9 P. M., when Bela-Kuhn was released from prison on March 21, Bela-Kuhn and his associates had full control of the Government and held them in hands of steel, and at the same time Pogany's reliable proletariat troops took possession of Budapest streets and the railroad stations. An agreement was made between the Social Democratic party and the Communists, which was called the Pact of Union, which caused the complete and unconditional fusion of the two parties, the assumption of power by the proletariat, the creation of a class army, the complete disarming and paralyzing of the bourgeoisie, and lastly, the conclusion of a close alliance with the Russian Soviet. On the evening of March 21 the Revolutionary Governing Council of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat was formed, and the second revolution was in full sway. It is a strange fact that almost every member of the committee was of Jewish origin, but the real leader and motive power behind them all was Bela-Kuhn, an agile speaker, who possessed initiative and the power to make quick decisions, and who was at the same time an unscrupulous adventurer to whom honor was a dead letter and the keeping of promises a thing unheard of unless they were promises to advance his desires. Bela-Kuhn was a son of a village notary springing from humble circumstances. He began his career as a reporter for a small provincial paper in Nagi-Varad, and was continually in trouble for inciting sedition, and was at one time threatened with imprisonment for embezzling a sum of money from the bank in which he worked. When the war broke out he joined the Hungarian army as a non-commissioned officer and seems to have shown pluck. He was made a prisoner by the Russians and, imbued with socialistic ideas as he was when the first Russian revolution broke out, it furnished him with the opportunity to win the good graces of Kerenski, but after Lenin's return to Russia he attached himself to the leader, serving as a spy, was made head of the military division of the general postoffice at Moscow, later became head of a school for agitation, and was placed in charge of the process of communizing the Hungarian prisoner of war, and became an intimate of Lenin.

Now we see him as an all-powerful ruler, rolling in wealth, arbitrary and unprincipled and wielding the masses of the people with an apparent ability to incite and ally their passions at will. No less than 236 cases of vicarious murder were later proved against him, although he never appeared personally nor committed the murder himself, and was exceedingly careful of his own personal safety. After obtaining full power he called in officers from the Government mint and ordered them to prepare dies for a national Soviet coinage. Just as this die was finished and one specimen in silver and three

in bronze were struck off, but before they could be presented to him for approval, the people of Hungary had become so disgusted with the worthless, shoddy paper money which the presses were working day and night to print that they started a counter-revolution, and by the middle of June it was apparent that the Soviet Government was doomed. There was in circulation after the abandonment of the old money system a system called "working time currency," and an attempt was made to abolish friendly competition and stop all credit. All business was to be transacted without credit and the only money in circulation was the so-called Soviet notes printed on one side only, which no one would accept. Workers were paid in "work checks," which were nothing more nor less than an order of purchase. The secret or key to the Soviet Government's economic policy was that it sought to abolish the important role of national economy in practical life, which resulted only in trade going back to the primitive barter stages. It is most likely that Bela-Kuhn saw the handwriting on the wall and realized that this principle was all wrong and intended to introduce a national metric currency, but the Roumanian army entered Hungary and plundered the country before he was able to accomplish this.

Of the four specimens struck, the unique silver piece is understood to be in a prominent collection at Baltimore, along with one specimen in bronze. One other in bronze is known to be in the Virgil Brand collection, and the third bronze specimen, illustrated herewith, is in the writer's collection. This coin was mentioned by Howland Wood in the report of the American Numismatic Society (see *The Numismatist*) and is probably the rarest of all modern coins emanating from the World War. The dies were destroyed, the engraver barely escaping from Hungary with his life and the four existing specimens.



10 Korona (1919) thick bronze. Obverse, Naked woman (Goddess of Harvest) sowing grain. Inscription, "MAGYAR ORZAG—TANAC SKOZ-TARSASAG," meaning "Hungarian Soviet State Republic." Reverse, fasces divides value, "10" and "KOR." Inscription same as on obverse.

The Hoe Money of Mexico

Numerous pieces of "scraper money" have appeared in recent sales, thus creating an interest in an article made by the aborigines of Southern Mexico to be used in modelling clay and not intended to be taken as money, although these pieces were no doubt taken in barter.

In the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. V, No. 2, p. 25, of October, 1870, appeared the first article relating to this so-called "Earliest American Coin." It was written by W. S. Appleton, and he quotes Charles Cullen's "History of Mexico" as saying that these pieces were employed in purchases of little value.

The second article concerning this type of "money" is found in Vol. XVI, No. 1, p. 1, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, corresponding to July, 1881, and is written by J. C. Brevoort, and he quotes Humbolt's "Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne," 1811, p. 486, as saying "that pieces of copper in the form of the letter T were also used as currency in some of the provinces."

In the "Historia Antigua de Mexico," by the Jesuit Fr. Francesco Clavi-

jero, edited in London, 1826, Vol. 1, p. 349, he mentions the use of these pieces as units of exchange. So does the historian Torquemada.

The work entitled "Monarquía Indiana," Vol. II, p. 560, mentions the use of copper planchets similar in form to the letter T and containing large percentage of gold, as being used as coins.

The most important early document referring to the "hoe money" of Mexico is found in the "Archives of the Indies" in Seville, Spain. It was written by Francisco Lopez Tenorio, a Spaniard, resident of Antequera de Oaxaca, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, then New Spain, and it is addressed to the President of the Council of the Indies and dated October 31st, 1548. It not only describes the piece, but sent a drawing which accompanies his communication. The drawing and the notation can be seen in Medina's "Monedas Hispano Americanas," page 7. The following is a free translation of such notation:

"This is the form of copper coins that were in use in New Spain. The value placed and at which they were commonly accepted was of four such pieces, if new, for five Spanish reales. If worn, many refused to accept them, and then they were sold to be melted and remade into coin, at ten pieces for one Spanish real."

The shape was more rounded and kidney shape than the ones usually seen at present. It is similar to the implement used by leather and belt makers of Mexico known as "tajadera."

Another writer named Castaneda made known the existence of these pieces, for he found 276 of the same form but of different sizes buried in an earthenware container in the vicinity of Monte Alban, near the city of Oaxaca, State of Oaxaca, Mexico. (This is the same place where during 1932 Dr. Alfonso Caso made the richest archaeological find in America. (See the National Geographic Magazine, Vol. LXII, pp. 487-512, October, 1932.)

Later still, Dr. Nicolas Leon, a Mexican archaeologist and numismatist of considerable fame, published in 1901, on page 27 of a book entitled "Lyobaa o Mictlan," the following:

"Copper Utensils—Among the characteristic utensils of art in Mitla there exist samples of a kind of axe, objects in the shape of a Greek "tau" made of beaten copper. They are commonly found in the tombs and in such numbers that a friend of ours, who owns a small farm near Cuilapa, was able to have the cylinders of his sugar mill made with them, for grinding sugar cane. They are of different sizes, and it is thought they were used as money. Mr. Holmes thinks that in view of their shape and thickness they were used as head ornaments, being well polished, or they may have been religious symbols. We saw these instruments, which are vulgarly called 'tajaderas' in Oaxaca, used in the town of Mixtepec to make kitchen pottery and other objects of clay."

More recently Mr. A. E. Place, an American engineer who resided in Mexico previous to 1917, gave a talk to the California Coin Club in Los Angeles, and in the November number of The Numismatist published an article entitled "Toltec Hoe or Scraper Money," in which he describes three distinct types and the approximate size of each. His opinion is that they were used to clean hides, therefore, the name "tajadera" or hide scraper. Mr. Place was exploring in the vicinity of Mount Alban and discovered an urn containing about one hundred of these pieces. This is what Mr. Place has to say about the hoe money:

"The great number of these pieces is borne out by the story told the writer by trustworthy Mexican collectors of antiquities, who tell of several wagon loads of these copper pieces having been brought into the city of Oaxaca for melting into bullets to be used by the Republican forces against the French invaders during Maximilian's short-lived empire. While this scraper money is not coinage in the true sense of the word, it undoubtedly represented personal wealth, and, being valuable, durable and portable, it stood in lieu of money among the Mixtec, Toltec and Zapotec tribes, and was passed from hand to hand, and buried with their dead. It appears to rank in type with Chinese "razor money," and as such undoubtedly deserves a place in all collections of ancient money."

My opinion is that these curiously shaped pieces were and are pottery instruments, varying in size to better mould the rapidly revolving or stationary mass of pliable clay. The Zapotecs, not having money, used any article

that had any practical or ornamental value as medium of exchange. These pottery knives or moulders were valuable to them because each represented the work of at least a miner and a coppersmith. It was, when finished, an article of great practical value to the tribe, as most of them, in the pre-Colombian days, during the three hundred years of Spanish rule, and the one hundred and twelve years of independent Mexico, have depended upon their creative ability in pottery to earn their living.

That after the arrival of the Spaniards each knife had a value of a little more than one real only emphasizes the esteem in which the natives held these implements, and if one takes in consideration that even in contemporary times seldom, if ever, a peon earned one real a day, one can well imagine how precious each implement was to the aborigines.

One important factor to consider is that not a single historian, nor Cortes himself, has made reference to this so-called "hoe money" being in circulation previous to 1548, that is, twenty-eight years after the conquest and eleven years after the establishment of the first mint in New Spain. I am inclined to think that the scarcity of coins of small denominations with which to carry on the meager commercial transactions between the newly-rich Spaniard and the impoverished native was responsible for the introduction of the "tajaderas" as medium of exchange.

A. F. PRADEAU.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3, 1933.

A Short Introduction to the Origin of Orders and Decorations

By ROBERT D. SHANK, Los Angeles, Cal.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

(Copyright, 1934.)

Later in birth than the Order of St. John, or Templars, the Teutonic Order traces its first beginnings from the Third Crusade.

The more picturesque version of its inception evolves around certain pious Germans, who, utilizing a vessel which had been washed ashore, laid the foundation of a hospital. Subsequently this hospital was attached to the Church of St. Mary at Jerusalem, the members of that church being Germans, the relics of Henry IV's projected crusade. Somewhat later a deputation petitioned Pope Celestine III to raise their society to an Order of Knighthood, which he did under the title of the Brothers of the German House, or, Knights of St. Mary, and since the Pope's confirmation ennobled the original members it was henceforth the rule that only Germans of noble birth could join the order.

In 1228, Conrad, Duke of Suabia, after several unsuccessful attempts to subdue the heathens of Prussia, prevailed upon the grand master of the Knights of St. Mary—they were now known as the Knights of the Teutonic Order—to transfer the seat of the order to the eastern frontier of Germany and assist him in the conquest of Prussia and Lithuania—the bait being that the order might retain all lands and revenues it could conquer. Within a decade so successful were the Knights in their new commission they had completely subjugated all Prussia and Livonia, and by the accession of these large territories were able to establish complete independence of all authorities, except the papacy, through the expedient of surrendering their possessions to the Holy See and receiving them back again as fief.

By the beginning of the fourteenth century the acquisition of these vast territories had completely changed the character of the order from a religious confraternity to a governing aristocracy. Moreover, as the Knights became more powerful their rule became more oppressive. Finally, the Bohemian King Ladislaus, rather than surrender the last vestige of his subjects' liberty, took the field against the order and succeeded in inflicting a crushing defeat upon them at Tannenberg. This victory crystallized a latent element of unrest in the more remote domain of the order and, what was more important, aroused the towns and adjacent provinces to alliance and subsequent rebellion that ended twelve years later with the Treaty of

Thorn. By this treaty the Teutonic Order was forced to cede their western territories to Poland as well as suffer the ignominy of being placed under the authority of that country. Half a century afterwards—because the Knights had repeatedly violated the terms of the treaty—the Congress of Cracow abolished the order by passing the whole of its property and privileges to the House of Brandenburg. And within more recent times a descendant of that august house, pressing Prussia's claim to regal title, marshalled the mutilated fragments of the Teutonic Order to enforce Austrian concession to the Brandenburg demand for kingship.

The habit of the Knights was a white cloak emblematic of their chastity. On the left breast a black cloth cross, the edge embroidered in silver. The early badge of the order, which was worn around the neck from a black ribbon the width of three fingers, was a gold black enameled cross potent. In 1206, John de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, made the cross double potent. Later, the Emperor Frederick II charged the badge with the escutcheon of the empire, and still later Louis augmented the whole with fleur-de-lis on a chief blue.

There were many other ecclesiastical orders, notably in Spain, Portugal and the Papal Dominions; however, space will not permit a detailed description of them. Primarily they were founded for the purpose of defending Christendom against the aggressions of the Saracen, and their beginnings and evolution up to the time the Moors were defeated—and Ferdinand and Isabella thereby destroyed a civilization in advance of their own—were practically parallel to those already described.

Thus it may be seen the earliest orders of knighthood date from the eleventh century, when Europe, finding the Turk master of the Holy Land, and in the Spanish peninsula the Saracen in possession of the richest provinces, the kings of Christendom bestirred themselves to defend the faith from a destruction that seemed imminent. As the exigencies of the times required greater secular and religious strength, it was but natural that men should bind themselves together for mutual support. As the membership of these brotherhoods increased deputations were sent to Rome to petition papal sanction for the founding of orders, and to request suitable insignia, statutes, and appropriate privileges. In return for these prerogatives the members dedicated their lives to unrelenting warfare against the infidel, strict adherence to their religious precepts, and the relief of the poor and oppressed.

For upward of five hundred years the hopes of Christendom centered in these military-religious societies as they fought valiantly against the rising tide of Islam. Gradually, as Mohammedan dominion was brought to decline, the wealth and power of the orders grew, until the apex of their influence was reached when Moslem pretensions were definitely repulsed and European civilization was secure from Asiatic invasion. As this accomplished the purpose for which the orders were established, the process of internal disintegration began.

Many causes contributed to the dissolution of these ecclesiastical orders. Some that had become rich and unwieldy fell victims of covetousness. Others, whose political power menaced thrones, were absorbed by the throne they jeopardized, for changing conditions and the consequences of a Protestant Reformation had diminished the power and protection of the papacy, and conversely had increased the strength of the state. Another cause that contributed to decline was their manner of choice of membership. Except during the period of inception the dignity of knight was limited to the nobility. Such a discriminatory policy naturally excluded many capable men and tended to admit the inept and unfit. Subsequently, because of inactivity within the preceptories, the knights quarreled over their respective rights to promotion—by virtue of a more imposing pedigree or influential sponsorship—and in many instances refused to abide by the rule of preference according to seniority. This brought on jealousies and schisms, and in some cases open rebellion, and hastened the inevitable end.

Of the three principal hierarchial orders only the semblance of one, the once powerful Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, remains today. In countries where the order has established priorships the members are sworn to vows and a constitution prescribed by statute; another class, designated as Honorary Knights, represent Catholic noblemen, who, although not bound by vows, are permitted to wear the insignia. Then there is the category

of the so-called Magisterial Knights, for whom the requirement of being of noble descent is waived. These Knights are of a limited number and must be well deserving of the Church, civilization and of charity. In England, where the order is independent of the Roman headquarters, the Grand Priory performs ambulance and other charitable work, while hospitals for the care of the sick have been established in various continental cities.

Meanwhile, in various parts of Europe there were being instituted the secular orders. In England, Edward III had promulgated the Garter, while across the channel, John II of France, and Amadeus of Savoy, to counterbalance the prestige of this illustrious order, instituted the Star and the Annunciation. In Burgundy, Philip, to celebrate his marriage to a daughter of the House of Braganza, founded the Golden Fleece, and in imitation Louis XI established the slightly less distinguished Order of St. Michael. All, however, were modeled after the military-religious orders, and continued like their ecclesiastical predecessors to enroll only "gentlemen of blood who would reflect honor upon the institution," which meant that by the time the favorites were admitted the outside limits of the number allowed were usually filled.

During this early epoch it was customary among monarchs to not only bestow badges of the orders upon their own subjects but upon foreign nobles as well. This reciprocal courtesy seems to have continued until the time of the English Queen Elizabeth, whose blunt declaration that "she wished her dogs to wear no collars but her own" temporarily discouraged the vogue for foreign decorations. After her death, however, the custom was again revived.

From time to time other orders of knighthood—although some had no knights—were established and flourished for varying periods. Among the early apocryphal orders was the Order of Fools, and it is significant that it was exclusively for men; the Order of the Bee, for the ladies; the Yellow String, established and abolished the same year because certain of the ceremonies shocked the not-so-easily-shocked Henry IV; the Dog and Cock; Ears of Corn and numerous others.

Hugh Clark, in his "History of Knighthood," published in 1784, lists over 150 existing and extinct chivalric orders. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the secular orders had reached their greatest number, Europe boasted of more than 60 extant. Many, however, were but semi-active, or, as a contemporary writer has stated, "existed to confer acknowledgments of social position rather than special merit."

If this be an accurate portrayal of the sentiment of the period it is not surprising that within a decade we find a young careerist, sometime resident of Corsica, busily engaged in changing the kaleidoscopic pattern of Europe to suit revolutionary needs, with the result that many of the old orders were necessarily suppressed, others modified, and several new ones created. Likewise, changing conditions, coupled with the enormous number of men under arms and their consequent feats of valor, resulted in the heretofore unheard-of distribution of badges of the orders to the "soldier of no name" as a reward for military prowess. Any student of the period may easily accept it as fact that the trend of likelihood, if not of evidence, is that the Napoleonic Wars hastened by a century a more liberal admission to membership in the orders to those theretofore outside the eligible circle.

Half a century later, although on a lesser scale, this situation again prevailed when Great Britain, France and Turkey, during the Crimean War, distributed their badges with as liberal hand as was compatible with the statutes and dignity of their respective orders.

There is yet a final episode in the evolution of decorations: During the Renaissance the art of fashioning portrait medals was introduced in the Italian principalities and gradually spread over the continent. Doubtless their origin could be attributed to an attempted glorification of the individual personality—a phase of apotheosis so prevalent during this period. The medal, or it would more properly be termed a medallion, was merely a revival of Roman coinage, except that originally the reverses were not used. However, as the popularity of this new art increased, the reverse was made to convey a device appropriate to the person represented. That there was a potential value in bestowing these medallions upon not only their own subjects but foreign visitors as well, monarchs were not slow in discovering, and by the latter half of the sixteenth century, when the slower

method of casting medals gave way to that of striking them with a die, this distribution had assumed fairly widespread proportions.

Our modern system of medals, however, dates from Queen Elizabeth, who is generally credited with being the first European sovereign to institute decorations to be worn on the person, her Armada medal (1588) being the first provided with a loop for suspension from a chain. There seems to be no record for what particular service this medal was awarded. Some authorities are of the opinion they were conferred upon naval officers for services against the Spanish Armada; others hold they were merely honorary badges, but whatever the purpose they seem to have been presented freely, and as they had a ring for suspension were evidently intended to be worn.

After the peace with Spain (1604) James I ordered an issue of gold, silver and bronze medals produced. These are sometimes found cast, sometimes struck. But of these, too, we have no information as to the recipients.

This precedent established by Elizabeth was followed by other European rulers. In 1600, the States-General, at the instigation of Maurice, Prince of Orange, caused medals of gold and silver to be issued to those who rendered distinguished services in defeating Albert of Austria at Nieupoort. A few of these medals were provided with a loop for suspension, while some were holed, possibly by the recipient himself, for wear with a cord or chain.

At about this same period we have record of Louis XIV of France, "who, wishing to signify his satisfaction to his loyal subjects, caused chains and medals of gold to be presented to them."

After Cromwell's victory at Dunbar (1650) the Commons ordered a number of gold and silver medals for wear distributed among the officers and men engaged, and somewhat later the first medal suspended from a ribbon was voted and awarded to the Militia Volunteers for suppressing an insurrection of the Caribbean Indians, Island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

From this period on the number of the awards authorized by the rulers of the larger European states appears to have constantly increased. Yet it seems strange that over 200 years should elapse between the time the first medal was issued until Britain fostered the idea of a general distribution after the Battle of Waterloo. Moreover, the considerations motivating this distribution are not quite clear. Officially the British Waterloo medal was issued to commemorate the successful termination of a long and arduous campaign. It is more likely their issue was the post-war solution of a problem half military, half political. Whatever the reason, Britain's generous gesture was not accomplished as easily as is sometimes alleged, for eleven months transpired—nearly a year of bickering and temporizing; of quibbling over the claims of the common soldier; of changing and re-changing virtually every phase of the nomenclature of the medal—from the time the House of Commons met "to devise a proper tribute for a triumphant army," and the official notification that "the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to confer a medal upon every soldier that was present on that memorable occasion."

Gaskeil is authority for the statement that originally "large silver (for officers) and copper medals (for men) were struck, but were never issued, it being subsequently decided that the Waterloo Medal should be the same for all ranks and in silver." "... and it was afterwards decided that owing to the size and weight of the medal it was ill adapted to be worn as a decoration and so a smaller one was ultimately struck and issued. One smaller in size, but different in design to the previously proposed copper medal."

In December, 1817—two and a half years after the battle had been fought—the London Gazette published the first lists, and the advices that all who were present at Quatre Bras, 16th; the actions of the 17th; and Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, would receive a medal. And thus did Waterloo, by inaugurating the custom of a general distribution of medallie awards, set the example for future issues and provide the needed scope for collectors in the acquisition of these interesting military mementoes.

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The Siege Coins of Christianstad

By RAGNAR CEDERLUND, Winnetka, Ill.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

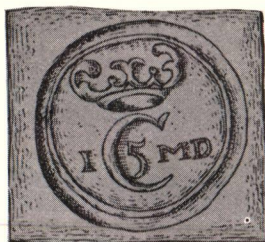
Through the cause of war the numismatist and collector has been left a series of siege coins, the most interesting, historical and fascinating, I think, of all coins. Most of them lack beauty, but it must be remembered that those coins, either struck or cast, are made with rather crude coining implements and in time of dire necessity. That is why those coins are minus the artistic appearance that we find on coins of regular issues from the modern mints.

The three Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have very few issues of what we may call real siege coins. One of the most interesting are those uniface square lead and copper klippes struck in Sweden by the Danes during their occupation of the city of Christianstad. As a matter of fact, very little has been written by the Scandinavian numismatists regarding these coins. In what year they were struck is a question, but most likely in the latter part of the year 1677 and beginning of 1678. It has been stated from some sources that the coins were struck by order of General Meerheim to pay the soldiers in the fort. Personally, I have not been able to learn whether this statement is a fact, but my belief is that the coins were struck by order of Commandant Von Osten, who was in command of the fort and city when it capitulated to the Swedes. The coins were struck in four different denominations—1 mark Danske, 8, 4 and 2 skilling Danske. Several dies or punches were made and used for each of the denominations. I have a memorandum from an old Danish book that Christian V redeemed all these coins in good silver to the soldiers after they had capitulated and left Christianstad. The coins are rare indeed, as they are eagerly sought by both collectors of Danish coins and siege pieces.

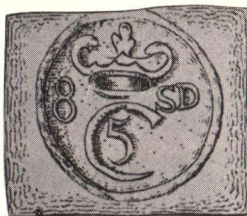
History—At the end of the first war in 1651 with Denmark, during the reign of Charles X Gustav of Sweden, peace was declared in Roskilde, Denmark, in 1658, and Sweden received, among others, the following provinces: Skane, Halland, Bleking and Bohuslan. The addition of these provinces made Sweden's boundary lines about as they appear today in a world atlas. The above provinces had for years been under Danish rule, the people were, so to say, Danes and their language a mixture of Swedish-Danish. (Even to this day the people, especially in the farm country in the province of Skane, are using words and expressions which are pure Danish.)

During the reign of Charles XI the foreign relations between Sweden and other powers became embarrassing. The effects of an alliance with France began to show themselves. Louis XIV, surrounded by enemies, worked with all his might to entice Sweden into taking part in his wars. He succeeded in inducing the Swedish Government to embark troops for Germany, and when means were wanting for their support induced them to invade Brandenburg. The Elector Fredrik William was then with his army on the Rhine ready to attack the French. He hastened back by forced marches and surprised the Swedish army in the neighborhood of Havel. The Swedish general, Carl Gustaf Wrangel, an old man, was sick and on leave, and the generals in command were negligent, out of harmony and jealous of one another. The result was that the Elector completely routed the returning Swedes at Fehrbellin in 1675. Their loss was not great as the larger portion of the army retreated in good order to Pommern, but their reputation as soldiers had received a severe shock and the secret enemies of Sweden now took courage to come forward openly against her. Holland declared war, and by influence of the Elector of Brandenburg the Danish King, Christian V, was also induced to declare war against Sweden, which was officially done September 2nd, 1675.

Dangers were piling high around Sweden and their young inexperienced King. The troops of Brandenburg and Austria invaded Pommern. The Duke of Luneburg and the Bishop of Munster began hostilities. The King left Stockholm in the late fall of 1675 and proceeded to the southern part of Sweden to take command of the army stationed in the province of Skane, intending, with the aid of the fleet, to cross over to Denmark, but all his



No. 1.



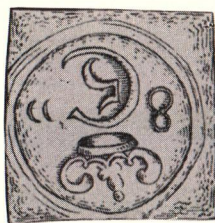
No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 6.



No. 5.



No. 7.

plans came to naught. The fleet was compelled on account of sickness among the sailors, as well as for want of sufficient armament and other preparations, to return to Stöckholm, and in the spring of 1676 the fleet left again under the command of Lörantz Creutz and proceeded to sea. The commander was without experience as a sailor. At the outset he gained a few advantages over the Danish fleet, commanded by the sea hero, Nils Juel, but the latter united with a fleet from Holland and attacked the Swedish squadron near the Island of Öland. In the beginning of the engagement the Swedish flagship was disabled. Fire broke out and reached the powder magazine, with the result that the great vessel was blown into the air along with the admiral and 1,000 men.

The Swedish fleet was scattered. Nils Juel and the Danes were masters at sea in Blue Baltic. Under command of King Christian in person the Danes invaded Skåne, also Norway and central Sweden. All those misfortunes made a deep impression on the young Swedish King; he became disheartened and almost gave way to despair. In silence and chagrin he paid no attention to the advice of his generals, but retreated before the superior Danish Army, from the province of Skåne to Bleking. The whole province, except the City of Malmö, fell into possession of the Danes. The inhabitants welcomed the Danes as their deliverers, and the warlike bondes in the northern part of the province armed themselves under the name of Snapphanar and began a guerrilla warfare with the Swedes, which has become notorious in the Swedish annals.

The fortunes of the war, 1676-1677, fluctuated between the Swedes and Danes. During the year of 1678 the war in Skåne was centered mainly around Christianstad. This city, at that time strongly fortified, is located in the northeastern part of Skåne and in the district and neighborhood where the Snapphans had their hang-out and where the worst guerrilla warfare took place. At the beginning of the war Christianstad was one of the Swedes' stronghold, and in the fort were stationed 800 men under command of the Swedish Colonel Wulfklo. On the 15th of August, 1676, the Danish troops, under command of King Christian himself, stormed Christianstad and after two hours' fighting the fort capitulated. Five hundred men were killed and the other 300 and the commander, Wulfklo, taken prisoner. Besides the city, 78 cannons and lots of other war material fell in the hands of the Danes. Christian now placed 2,300 men in the fort under command of Colonel Lutzow, who improved the fortifications around the city. During the winter more troops arrived in Christianstad, which now became the Danish headquarters, and for some time was under the command of General Meerhiem. He had a large amount of cavalry, and with them and the many Snapphans in the surroundings he sneaked out and in the city applying a most ruthless guerrilla war along the northern boundary lines of Skåne.

Charles XI tried every means, bad and good, to put a stop to this guerrilla warfare on the boundary line. In July, 1676, at Loshult, the Danes and Snapphans captured a very large amount of silver coin intended as payment for the Swedish troops. Charles then sent out a proclamation stating: "Whereas an officer or soldier are killed, the community or village shall be compelled to pay a fine of 1,000 rigsdaler, and besides, by selection, every third man shall be killed by hanging. Any person who captures and delivers a Snapphan, dead or alive, shall become the rightful owner of all his property, such as house, farm land, money, etc., and besides he will receive from the Swedish Government a sum of 10 daler, Silver Mynt."

However, this proclamation had little effect. The hostilities and guerrilla war continued much as before. Charles XI decided then to blockade the city of Christianstad, and on the 12th of January, 1677, he arrived with his troops in the neighborhood of Wa, where he took up his headquarters for a period of ten weeks. During this time most of his troops were sent back to old Sweden for rest and recuperation, and for a period of two weeks the King had only one general, 500 men and eight cannons with him, a stunt which would have changed a few pages in the Swedish history had General Meerhiem, who was inside the city with about 4,000 men, known those facts.

The blockade and beleaguering was continued in the following year, when at this time the fort and city were completely surrounded, so that no one could escape. The greatest need existed now inside the fort and city because of the shortage of food. The soldiers and people were compelled to eat cats and dogs and all kinds of refuse that could be scraped up and used as



No. 8.



No. 10.



No. 9.



No. 12.



No. 13.



No. 11.



No. 14.



No. 15.

food. In spite of all this suffering the Danish Commandant Von Osten did not yield. He still had faith that King Christian was bringing help and supplies, and such were really on the way to him.

The Danish King and his General Ahrensdorf were on a forced march from Landsrona with 13,000 men towards Christianstad, and on July 22, 1678, General Ahrensdorf arrived with the first of the Danish troops, advancing quietly and unobserved through a large woods and would have surprised and taken the Swedes completely off their guard had an immediate attack been made. However, Ahrensdorf, instead, stopped and took up quarters at Onesta, and for two weeks he stayed there, doing nothing except burning a few farm houses, which gave the Swedes time and a good start to dig in and place themselves in the heights around Onesta. At two separate times, the 16th and 24th of July, Admiral Nils Juel tried his utmost to land some troops at Ahus, but at both times the Swedes, under command of Colonel Axel Wachtmeister, drove them away. The Swedish General Dahlberg was ready in the heights around Onesta, waiting for the attack of General Ahrensdorf. The Danish King had also arrived, and when he saw the position the Swedes had taken he accused Ahrensdorf of being yellow for not having attacked the Swedes before, discharged him from the army, giving the command to General Lieutenant Wedel, and left himself for Copenhagen. (Some history writers state that the main reason for Christianstad's capitulation was due to General Ahrensdorf's blunder and yellowness.)

When Charles XI received the news that Christian had left Onesta he so informed Commander Von Osten, in Christianstad, who had given up hope for future help, and finally, on the 4th of August, capitulated with the understanding that he and his soldiers, who had since the beginning of the beleaguering melted from 4,000 men to 1,500, be allowed to march out of the city with military honor.

August 5th Von Osten marched out of Christianstad, and the following night General Wedel also left Onesta with the Danish army for Helsingborg. The last of the Danish stronghold was now in the hands of the Swedes. King Christian was tired of war and had given up hope of being able to conquer Skane, and at the end of September he brought most of his troops back to Denmark. The Swedish army took winter quarters around Christianstad, the King taking headquarters at Ljungby, and herewith the war ended for the year of 1678.

The following September, 1679, Denmark and Sweden came to terms at the peace meeting held in Lund.

Description of Illustrations.

No. 1—1 Mark Danske. Within a circle a crowned "C 5." At sides the value, "1 MD" (Mark Danske). Struck in lead.

No. 2—8 Skilling Danske. Similar crowned "C 5." At sides the value, "8 SD" (Skilling Danske). Struck in copper.

Nos. 3, 4, 5—Similar, but from different punches. Struck in copper.

Nos. 6, 7—Similar, but from different punches. Struck in lead.

No. 8—IV Skilling Danske. Similar crowned "C 5." At sides the value, "IV SD" (Skilling Danske). Struck in copper.

Nos. 9, 10—4 Skilling Danske. Similar, from different punches. At sides the value, "4 SD" (Skilling Danske). Struck in lead.

Nos. 11, 12, 13—II Skilling Danske. Similar, from different punches. At sides the value, "II SD" (Skilling Danske). Struck in copper.

Nos. 14, 15—Similar, from different punches. Struck in lead.

MCGIRK PLATE DESCRIPTIONS OF CENTS MAY BE REPRINTED.

Beginning in the April number of *The Numismatist*, 1913, I wrote an article on the "Varieties of the U. S. Cents, 1793-1857." I have received numerous requests to have these plate descriptions published in a loose-leaf book.

This I will be glad to do if I can get enough subscriptions to defray expenses of publication. Subscription price will be \$2.50.

Philpsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. MCGIRK.

The Canadian Bust and Commerce Tokens

Or The So-Styled "Tiffin Tokens."

By EUGENE G. COURTEAU, M. D., St. Jacques, Quebec.

It is said that the large half pennies and the pennies of this series were imported from England by a Montreal firm named Tiffin. This would explain their surname, Tiffin tokens, or simply the "Tiffins."

Mr. Tiffin kept for many years a wholesale grocery store on Commissioners street. He was well known for his great courtesy and made an extensive trade with country dealers. The same firm is also supposed to have ordered the eagle half penny dated 1813, struck on thick flan. Not long after their emission there appeared a lot of counterfeits in copper and in brass of light weight. Some are the product of unskillful die sinkers and are in most instances very rudely done.

However, the great rarity of some of them and their numerous distinct varieties render, to my thinking, the collecting of these tokens very interesting. The counterfeit half pennies are found with two different reverses. The former is without legend. The second has HALF PENNY TOKEN around border.

In giving the description of the different varieties included in this series I have adopted an entirely different plan than in my former list, published in *The Numismatist* in 1907.

TIFFINS.

1812. HALF PENNIES.

I shall divide these tokens into two groups according to reverses. In the first case the reverses are without legend. In the second case they are with legend.

Group I—Without legend on reverse. From No. 1 to No. 8, inclusive.



No. 1.

1. Obv. Bust to right, laureated with eight leaves within an endless oak wreath of 32 leaves running to the right. Three acorns above top of head, inside of wreath. Small defect behind ribbon bow. Rev. Female seated on a bale of goods, facing to left, a pair of scales in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. Cannon balls on ground. The whole representing Commerce. In exergue, 1812. The ship's right mast is much shorter than the left. The cannon balls are grouped in four pairs and are below bale of goods. They have all beaded border on both sides and plain edges. Brass. R. 2. Cannon balls below bale of goods.

2. Obv., Same as No. 1. Rev. Female has short thighs and long legs; her left hand is above middle section of bale of goods. Small cannon balls on ground grouped in three pairs below female's dress. Brass. R. 2. Cannon balls below dress.

3. Obv. Silly head laureated with nine leaves within an oak wreath of 36 leaves running to the right. No acorns inside of wreath above top of head, but a small dot between the leaves. Rev. Same as No. 2. Brass. R. 3. Balls below dress.

4. Obv., Bust laureated with nine leaves within a wreath of 41 leaves running to the right. Two acorns inside of wreath above head. Speck

between hair and top leaf (leaf exceeding head). Rev. Same as No. 2. Brass. R. 3. Balls below dress.

5. Obv. Large bust within a wreath of 45 leaves running to the left; its point is very close to one of the leaves. Laurel wreath has three top leaves, the left is below acorn. Rev. Same as No. 2. Brass. R. 5. Balls below dress.

6. Obv., Bust within a wreath of 47 leaves running to the left. There are four acorns grouped in two pairs below man's chest. Rev. Same as No. 2. Brass. R. 10. Balls below dress.

7. Obv. Silly head. Wreath of 36 leaves running to the right. Dot between leaves above head. (Same as No. 3.) Rev. Female with longer thighs than legs; fruits in cornucopia are away from head; four cannon balls on ground, three of which are between female's dress and bale of goods. The ship's right mast is a trifle higher than the left. Brass. R. 6. Balls between dress and bale of goods.

8. Obv. Wreath of 47 leaves running to the left. Four acorns grouped in two pairs below man's chest. (Same as No. 6.) Rev. Same as No. 7. Brass. R. 4. Balls between dress and bale of goods.

Group II—With legend on reverses. From No. 9 to No. 27 inclusive.



No. 9.

9. Obv. Silly head. Wreath of 36 leaves running to the right. Dot between leaves above head. (Same as No. 3.) Rev. Commerce seated to left. HALF PENNY TOKEN. 1812. Female with long thighs and short legs; her left hand lays on right cord. Nine cannon balls on ground. Die break from bale of goods toward N of TOKEN. Brass. R. 9.

10. Obv. Large bust with its point very close to one of the leaves, which run to the left. Laurel wreath has three top leaves. (Same as No. 5.) Rev. Same as No. 9. Broken die. Brass. R. 9.

11. Obv. Bust within a wreath of large, open leaves running to the left; most have no stems and several are recut. There are four acorns grouped in two pairs below man's chest. Plain button fastening drapery. (Same as No. 6.) Rev. Same as No. 9. Perfect and broken dies. Brass. R. 1.

12. Obv. Same as No. 11. Rev. Female with short thighs and long legs; her left-hand fingers lay on left cord; chignon touches letter Y to the left. Eight cannon balls proper on ground. Die crack through letter L, female's left foot and second 1 in the date. Brass. R. 5.

13. Obv. Same as No. 11. Rev. The hair is so arranged around the head that the female appears to wear a small cap, the top of which is very close to letter Y to the right. Without daisies in cornucopia. Small letters, close date. Brass. R. 10.

14. Obv. Large bust with its point very close to one of the leaves. Laurel wreath has three top leaves. (Same as No. 5.) Rev. Same as No. 13. Brass. R. 1.

15. Obv. Same as No. 14. Rev. The chignon is large, on top of head and below letter Y. Three daisies in cornucopia. The female's back is almost on line with the bale's right cord. Bad crack in the die from border through first figure 1 and ground to letter H. Brass. R. 10.

16. Obv. Laurel wreath has two top leaves and locks of hair to the right; double ribbon-bow, small line from left ribbon end. The acorn stem below man's chest joins that of middle leaf. Rev. The chignon is from the back of the head, is double cut and below letter Y. Letters and figures of the date are of medium size and well proportioned. Brass. R. 1.

17. Obv. Bust with very ugly face. The oak leaves run to the right. Defects behind the head and at ribbon-bow. Rev. Same as No. 16. Brass. R. 1.

18. Obv. Within locks of hair to the right of laurel wreath, which has two top leaves. The oak leaves run to the left. The acorn below man's chest emerges from outer leaf. Rev. The chignon on female's head is below the right of letter Y, which is recut to the right. The letters are small, the date is large and compact with figures recut at top. Brass. R. 2.

19. Obv. Apparent locks of hair to the right of laurel wreath, which has only one top leaf. The acorn below man's chest emerges from inner leaf. Rev. Chignon touches letter Y. Small letters; figures of the date are large and perfect. Brass. R. 1.

20. Obv. Same as No. 19. Rev. Same as No. 18. Brass. R. 7.

21. Obv. Laurel wreath has two top leaves. Star-shaped button fastening drapery. Small acorns to the wreath. This is the only bust among the counterfeit half pennies with locks of hair on neck. Rev. The braid of hair around female head resembles a fillet. Two large daisies in cornucopia. Either found with or without defects at letters F P. Copper. R. 4.

22. Obv. Same as No. 21. Rev. The top of female head is below and very close to letter Y; chignon is to the right of this letter. Three daisies in cornucopia. Top of letter P is recut to the right. Thick and thin flans. Copper. R. 1.

23. Obv. Same as No. 22, but struck in brass. R. 6.

24. Obv. The face has a large, protruding nose. Laurel wreath has four top leaves, the two from the left show only the tips. The ribbon ends are of equal length. Circular rosette fastening drapery. Large acorns to the wreath. Rev. Same as No. 22. Copper. R. 1.

25. Obv. Laurel wreath has four top leaves; rosette fastening drapery shows four dots. Letter H on truncation. Rev. Female head with coronet. Two apples in cornucopia. Letter H on ground to the right. Only half of the female's right leg shows. No cannon balls touching left section of bale of goods. Engrailed edge. Copper. R. 2.

26. Obv. Same as No. 25. Rev. Same as No. 25, but two-thirds of the female's right leg shows. A cannon ball touches bale of goods left section. From a strange impression. Copper. R. 2.

27. Obv. Laurel wreath has two top leaves, the left the longer. Rosette fastening drapery shows six dots. Letter H on truncation. Rev. The female head is plain. Two apples and two cherries in cornucopia. No letter H on ground. Engrailed edge. Copper. R. 2.

PENNIES.

In giving the description of these tokens, I shall begin with coins bearing the date on reverses only, those on obverses, then with those having the date on both sides. One has none.

Dated On Reverses.



No. 28.

28. Obv. Bust to right within an endless wreath of oak leaves, laureated with seven leaves, two at top. Without letter H on truncation. The acorn below point of bust emerges from inner leaf. From perfect and rusted dies. Rev. Similar. ONE PENNY TOKEN. 1812. The female

head is relatively small. The left plate of scales is opposite the letter O, the only instance in which this occurs. Without letter H on ground. Found either with engrailed or obliquely milled edge. R. 7. 7 leaves.

The pennies of this series are all struck in copper.

29. Obv. Bust laureated with eight leaves, three at top. Without letter H on truncation. The acorn below point of bust emerges from middle leaf. From a rusted die. Rev. Same as No. 28. R. 9. 8 leaves.



Reverse of No. 30.

30. Obv. Same as No. 29. Rev. Female facing to left seated on a shield bearing the Union Jack, a laurel sprig in her right hand, a palm in her left. COMMERCE. In exergue, 1814. Either found with engrailed or oblique milled edge. From rusted die. R. 6. 8 leaves.

31. Obv. Bust laureated with ten leaves; its point touches oak wreath. Circular rosette fastening drapery. Letter H on truncation to No. 40 inclusive. Rev. Same as No. 28, but the left plate of scales hereafter is opposite the letter N. Two apples between two cherries in cornucopia, one on lower leaf. Letter H on ground to the right is horizontally placed. Engrailed edges to No. 40 inclusive. R. 5. 10 leaves.

32. Obv. Bust laureated with eleven leaves. The lower loop of ribbon bow partly overlaps the upper one. Oval rosette fastening drapery. The oak leaves are small and compact. Rev. Same as No. 31, but a large apple below two cherries in cornucopia; a third cherry on middle leaf; letter H on ground stands upright. R. 4. 11 leaves.

33. Obv. Bust laureated with twelve leaves; the upper loop of ribbon bow partly overlaps the lower one. Large oval rosette fastening drapery. Rev. In cornucopia, two cherries between two apples. Letter H on ground horizontally placed. R. 5. 12 leaves.

Dated On Obverses.

34. Obv. Bust within a divided wreath. 1812. Small, oval rosette fastening drapery. Two acorns below truncation. In the date the tops of figures 1 are double cut; the first is below band of drapery. Rev. Similar. Without date. In cornucopia, an apple below three cherries; four leaves in same, the second from bottom is weakly struck, only point shows. Letter H on ground stands upright. R. 2. Small vessel variety.



Obverse of No. 36.

35. Obv. Same as No. 34. Rev. Closely resembles No. 34, but two leaves instead of four in cornucopia, and the fold of female's dress below left arm is wider and shorter. Battleship in place of a small vessel to the

left. The stand or ceriph of N of TOKEN is double cut. R. 9. Battleship variety.

36. Obv. Same bust as on No. 34, but surrounded by the French legend, BON POUR DEUX SOUS (One penny token), instead of a wreath. 1812. Rev. Same as No. 34. R. 10.

37. Obv. Bust within a divided wreath. 1813. Large oval rosette fastening drapery. The oak branches begin with leaves. Rev. In cornucopia two apples below two cherries, a third one on lower leaf. The only variety with a straight reverse. R. 6. Oval rosette.

38. Obv. Same as No. 37. 1813, but the rosette fastening drapery is circular and the oak branches begin with acorns. Rev. In cornucopia five cherries around an apple, forming a semi-circle. R. 6. Circular rosette.

Dated On Both Sides.

39. Obv. Bust within a divided wreath. 1812. The left terminal oak leaf almost touches the recut of right one. In the date, the tops of figures 1 are double cut, the first is below band of drapery. (Same as No. 34.) Rev. 1812. In cornucopia two cherries between two apples. Letter H on ground is horizontally placed. (Same as No. 33.) R. 5. Close wreath.

40. Obv. Closely resembles No. 39, but the last oak leaves are away from each other and the figures 1 are perfect; the first is below H on truncation. Rev. Same as No. 39. R. 5. Open wreath.

Undated.



Reverse of No. 41.

41. Obv. Bust laureated with eight leaves, three at top. Without letter H on truncation. The acorn below point of bust emerges from middle leaf. From a perfect die. (Same as No. 29.) Rev. Female facing to left, seated on a bale of goods, laurel sprig in her right hand, a cornucopia in her left. Broken planks on right of ground. COMMERCE. No date. Oblique mill on edge. R. 8. The undated variety.

COUNTERFEITS OF SLUGS AND TOKENS.

From a source probably rarely consulted by numismatists, a New York weekly tabloid, of November 23, 1933, comes the following paragraph: "Times being what they are, the wise boys are even counterfeiting the slugs used in the jackpot machines. Half-cent a piece is the sum charged."

At first glance this imitation of such very small coins and tokens may seem to be novel and worthy of putting on record. But under certain conditions, as collectors know, even the humblest coinages are forged or imitated—for one hesitates to call these things counterfeits. In the seventeenth century there were many imitations of the farthing tokens of Michael Wilson, of Dublin (Boyne No. 330). And the Canadian "Blacksmith" series is familiar to us all. In this case we have really counterfeits of counterfeits. And in the Far East one finds villainous brass cast imitations of the cents and half cents of the Straits Settlements, which hardly deceived the users, but perhaps were accepted more or less readily, as even blanks and slugs seem sometimes to be for the smallest unit of change. Chinese cash, being cast, are of course occasionally forged.

T. O. M.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

RHODE ISLAND (Continued).

SMITHFIELD.

Globe Bank.

(Formerly Providence County Bank. Title changed to Globe Bank in 1844. Location changed to Woonsocket in 1855. Succeeded by National Globe Bank.)

- 903. \$1. C., view of a public building. R., portrait of Clay, 1 above. L., Justice, 1 below.
- 904. \$2. C., 2, Liberty on right, Justice on left. R., Ceres erect in ornamental 2. L., girl, TWO above and below. 1846.
- 905. \$2. C., ocean scene. R., girl holding grain, 2 above. L., TWO below.
- 906. \$3. C., allegorical figure, 3 at right. R. and L., 3.
- 907. \$3. C., farm view, group of hay-makers, etc. R., 3 above and below. L., Liberty, 3 below.
- 908. \$5. C., ocean scene. R., lady's portrait, 5 above. L., ornamental fountain, 5 below.
- 909. \$10. C., title, oxen drawing load of wheat, man on horse, distant house. R., Indian girl, 10 above. L., two girls, 10 below.
- 910. \$20. C., title. R., squaw, XX above. L., globe with Neptune seated in shell, distant vessels, 20 above.
- 911. \$50. C., L. R., portrait of Webster, 50 above. L., globe with man, and two cherubs astride an eagle, 50 above.
- 912. \$100. C., C. R., small girl, 100 above. L., harbor and shipping scene, C above.
- 913. \$500. C., 500. R., Justice, 500 above. L., forest scenery, Indian in canoe, 500 below.
- 914. \$1000. C., 1000. Indian girl, 1000 above. L., spread eagle on cliff overlooking sea, 1000 below.

New England Pacific Bank.

(Incorporated 1818. Transferred to Pawtucket in 1832.)

Providence County Bank.

(Incorporated 1834. Title changed to Globe Bank in 1844.)

Smithfield Exchange Bank

(Incorporated 1822. Refer to Smithfield Exchange Bank, Greenville.)

Smithfield Lime Rock Bank.

(Incorporated 1823. Location changed to Providence in 1847.)

- 915. \$1. C., eagle on shield. R., Minerva. L., Industry.
- 916. \$1. Similar to No. 805, excepting location.
- 917. \$2. C., Commerce and Ceres, Washington on right, Lafayette on left. R., primitive train. L., steamboat.

918. \$2. Similar to No. 806, excepting location.
 919. \$3. C., man on horseback driving cattle. R., Justice. L., Indian chief.
 920. \$3. C., sailor seated, ship at left. R., wild horse on prairie frightened by locomotive, 3 above. L., three figures supporting 3.
 921. \$5. C., Commerce seated, bank building and conestoga wagon in background. R., FIVE. L., eagle on shield.
 922. \$5. Similar to No. 808, excepting location.

Smithfield Union Bank.

(Incorporated 1805. Moved to Woonsocket in 1852.)

923. \$½. C., title of bank, HALF D. above. L., ½ above and below. 1806.
 924. \$1. C., steamboat and other vessels. R., Indian maiden, ONE above and below. L., ONE.
 925. \$2. C., similar to No. 924. R., woman drawing water from well, TWO above and below. L., TWO, 2 above and below.
 926. \$3. C., reaping scene. R., steamship, THREE above, 3 on THREE below. L., THREE.
 927. \$5. C., figure raising curtain from shield bearing 5. R., ship, 5 above. L., FIVE.
 928. \$5. C., wharf scene, figure of Agriculture, farm implements and merchandise, Indian girl seated in large V at right. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., V on FIVE below.
 929. \$10. C., X. R., farmer, 10 above. L., Vulcan seated, TEN below.
 930. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., lady seated with book, 20 above.
 931. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse, 50 each side. R. and L., full-length figure, FIFTY above and below.
 932. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison.

Village Bank.

(Formerly Burrillville Agricultural and Manufacturers Bank. Title changed to Village Bank in 1822. Succeeded by First National Bank of Smithfield in 1865.)

933. \$1. C., cherub rolling silver dollar, distant train. R., figure representing Commerce and Manufactures. L., Liberty, 1 above.
 934. \$2. C., two cherubs with two silver dollars. R., lady's portrait. L., farmer, 2 above.
 935. \$2. C., large 2, allegorical figure each side. R. and L., man's portrait, 2 above.
 936. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars. R., sailor holding oar, 3 above. L., Minerva, THREE above.
 937. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars. R., woman feeding a horse, 5 above. L., five figures grouped around V, 5 above.
 938. \$10. C., train moving from depot; wharf scene. R., Indian girl, X above. L., figure of Commerce, TEN below.
 939. \$20. C., eagle; XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., lady seated with book, 20 above.
 940. \$50. C., man holding restive horse, 50 each side. R. and L., full-length figure, FIFTY above and below.
 941. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.

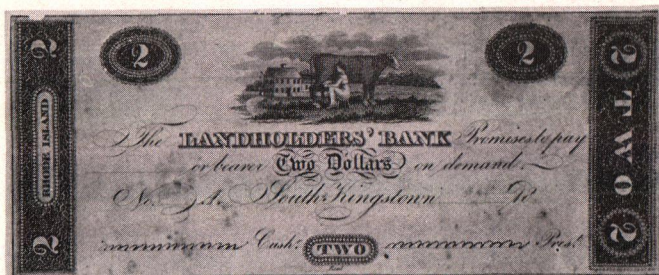
SOUTH KINGSTON.

Landholders Bank.

(Incorporated 1818. Changed to National Landholders Bank in 1866. Incorporated as Kingston Trust Company in 1905.)

942. \$1. C., "The Landing of Roger Williams." R., allegorical figure. L., State arms, 1 above and below.

943. \$2. C., milkmaid, distant farmhouse, 2 each side. R., 2 TWO 2. L., 2 RHODE ISLAND 2.



No. 943.

944. \$2. C., 2; allegorical figure each side. R., Ceres seated, 2 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, TWO above and below.
 945. \$3. C., train, landscape. R., portrait, THREE above, 3 below. L., lady's portrait, 3 above and below.
 946. \$5. C., figure raising curtain from shield bearing 5, V right. R., ship, 5 above. L., FIVE.
 947. \$5. C., figure of Agriculture; Indian girl seated in large V at right. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., V on FIVE below.
 948. \$10. C., farmer with ancient plow and oxen, 10 right. R., Ceres, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
 949. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., lady seated, 20 above.
 950. \$20. C., portrait of lady, TWENTY on 20 left. R., portrait of Franklin, 20 above. L., figure of Mercury and eagle, 20 below.
 951. \$50. C., man holding horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., full-length figure, FIFTY above and below.
 952. \$50. C., three figures representing Justice, Liberty and Commerce; 50 left. R., blacksmith seated, FIFTY on 50 above. L., grain, fruit and flowers, FIFTY above, 50 below.
 953. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.
 954. \$100. C., eagle on bale, 100 at right. R., Ceres, 100 above and below. L., men and boats, C above, 100 below.

South Kingston Bank.

(Incorporated 1818. Title changed to North Kingston Bank. Location Wickford in 1819.)

TIVERTON. (Changed to Fall River.)

Bristol Union Bank.

(First located at Bristol. Incorporated 1823. Location changed to Tiverton in 1830. Title changed to Fall River Union Bank in 1831.)

Fall River Union Bank.

(Formerly Bristol Union Bank. Title changed in 1831. Transferred to Massachusetts on account of change in boundary line, January Session, 1860. All bills commencing with year 1858 dated Fall River.)

955. \$1. C., man on horseback, boy, cows and dog, distant houses, large 1, sea monster on rock on right. R., Indian, ONE above, 1 below. L., 1 below.
 956. \$2. C., train, depot and men on right, pier, steamship, vessels, etc., on left, large 2, portrait of lady at right. R., Washington standing beside horse, distant battle, 2 above, TWO below. L., 2.
 957. \$3. C., figure with commercial emblems. R., reapers. L., beehive. 1844.

958. \$5. C., Indian in canoe paddling across river, large V extending across note. R., spread eagle on shield, 5 above. L., Fi-V-ve.
 959. \$10. C., blacksmith sitting on boiler blowing bellows, forge, anvil, tools, etc., large X extending across note. R., portrait of Washington, TEN above and below. L., X below.
 960. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., lady seated, 20 above.
 961. \$50. C., man holding restive horse. 50 each side. R. and L., full-length figure, FIFTY above and below.
 962. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.
 963. \$500. C., harvest scene. R., 500 across. L., 500 below.

Pocasset Bank.

(Incorporated 1854. Transferred to Massachusetts on account of change in boundary line, at January Session, 1860.)

964. \$1. C., ONE on 1. R., silver dollar, 1 above. L., Indian queen of Pocasset, crossing river on raft, ONE below.
 965. \$2. C., title. R., United States silver dollar over a Spanish piece-of-eight, 2 above. L., similar to No. 964. 2 in red. 1859.
 966. \$2. Similar to No. 965, excepting 2 in blue. 1859.
 967. \$2. C., cow and calf in stream, cows on bank, distant house, RHODE on 2 at left, ISLAND on 2 at right. R., two children, 2 above. L., Indian girl, TWO on 2 above. Black and green print.
 968. \$5. C., Indian queen of Pocasset crossing river on raft. R., FIVE on 5, FIVE below. L., five silver dollars, FIVE above.
 969. \$10. C., title. R., similar to C. of No. 968. L., stonecutter at work, marble quarry, 10 above.
 970. \$20. C., Justice soaring in clouds, river scene, etc. R., 20 above. L., Indian queen of Pocasset on raft, 20 above.
 971. \$50. C., rural scene. R., Indian queen of Pocasset on raft, 50 above and below. L., 50 above.
 972. \$100. C., similar to No. 968. R., farmer, 100 above. L., ship, 100 above.
 973. \$500. C., similar to No. 968. R., 500 above. L., frigate in chase of a ship, 500 above.
 974. \$1000. C., title, M below. R., Indian seated smoking pipe, squaw, dog, etc., 1000 above. L., Indian queen of Pocasset on raft, 1000 below.

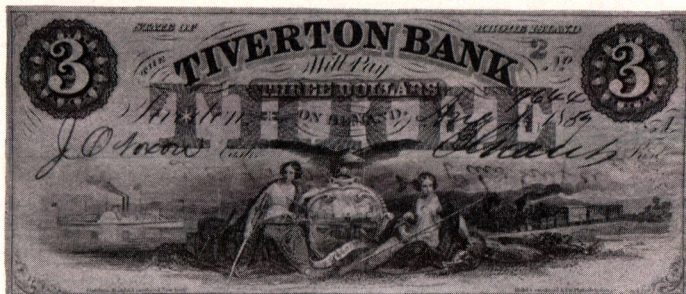
Savings Bank in Tiverton.

(Incorporated 1851. Transferred to Massachusetts in 1855.)

Tiverton Bank. (Incorporated 1855. Failed 1857.)

975. \$1. C., oxen wagon of hay, boy laying in hay, farmer with pitchfork, child's portrait at left. R., factory, 1 above. L., portrait, ONE above.
 976. \$1. Similar to No. 975, excepting ONE in red. 1857.
 977. \$2. C., TWO, sleeping dog below. R., Ceres, 2 above. L., Goddess of Plenty, TWO above.
 978. \$2. Similar to No. 977, excepting TWO in red. 1857.
 979. \$3. C., title, shield surmounted by eagle, Liberty on right, Justice on left below. R., train, 3 above. L., steamboat, 3 above.
 980. \$3. Similar to No. 979, excepting THREE in red. 1857.
 981. \$5. C., anchor on shield surmounted by spread eagle, Justice on right, Liberty on left. R., lady's portrait. L., portrait of Jackson, 5 above, FIVE below.
 982. \$5. Similar to No. 981, excepting FIVE in red. 1856.
 983. \$5. Similar to No. 981, excepting red overprint. 1857.
 984. \$10. C., Ceres seated, harvest scene in background. R., portrait of Webster, 10 above. L., TEN, X above and below.
 985. \$10. Similar to No. 984, excepting TEN in red. 1856.
 986. \$10. Similar to No. 984, excepting red overprint.

987. \$20. C., Ceres. R., 20 above, XX below. L., rural scene, farmer at lunch, boy, girl, etc., 20 below.
 988. \$20. Similar to No. 987, excepting 20, TWENTY outlined in red lathework.



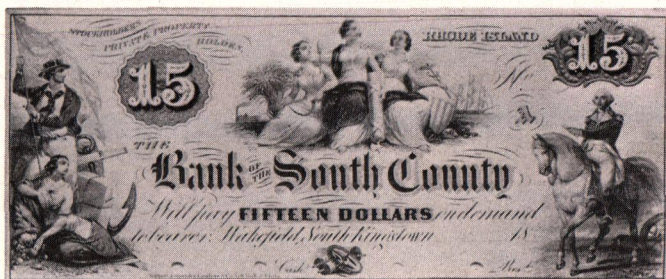
No. 980.

WAKEFIELD.

Bank of South County.

(Incorporated 1851. Suspended 1857. Affairs wound up by receiver.)

989. \$1. C., farmer, house surrounded by trees in distance. R., man's portrait, ONE on ornamental 1 above. L., lady's portrait, 1 below.
 990. \$1. Similar to No. 989, excepting ONE in red. 1855.
 991. \$2. C., blacksmith and ship carpenter, village in background. R., lady's portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., figure of Industry, TWO above.
 992. \$2. Similar to No. 991, excepting TWO in red. 1856.
 993. \$4. C., allegorical representation of Manufactures, 4 right. R., Vulcan, FOUR above and below. L., Indian chief, 4 above.
 994. \$5. C., large V, blacksmith in foreground, canal scene in background. R. and L., lady's portrait, 5 above and below.
 995. \$5. Similar to No. 994, excepting V—V in red. 1856.
 996. \$10. C., allegorical figure, lady's portrait on right, dog and safe below. R., three figures, 10 above. L., man seated, 10 above.



No. 997.

997. \$15. C., three figures representing Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 15 left. R., Washington on horseback, 15 above. L., sailor, and figure of Agriculture.
 998. \$20. C., Liberty seated, cherub holding melon, small eagle on left, youth seated on right. R., Ceres, 20 above. L., train, 20 above.

999. \$25. C., interior view of blacksmith shop. R., Commerce, 25 above. L., Indian girl, shield, 25 above.
 1000. \$50. C., two allegorical figures. R., boy standing with fishing pole and fish, 50 above. L., lady's portrait, 50 above and below.
 1001. \$100. C., angel carrying a figure in clouds over city. R., ship, 100 above and below. L., sailor, 100 above.

People's Exchange Bank.

(Incorporated 1853. Changed to National Exchange Bank in 1864. Final liquidation in 1879.)

1002. \$1. C., figure each side of State arms, 1 right. R., 1 above. L., 1 below.
 1003. \$2. C., three farmers, horse and cart, farm scene. R., two figures, 2 above. L., 2 below.
 1004. \$3. C., similar to No. 1003. R., three men, etc., 3 above and below. L., 3 below.
 1005. \$5. C., Commerce seated. R., five figures grouped around a 5, 5 above. L., 5 below.
 1006. \$10. C., milkmaid, four cows on left. R., small eagle, 10 above, TEN below. L., 10 below.
 1007. \$20. C., farm scene. R., Ceres, 20 above. L., 20 below.
 1008. \$50. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture. R., vessel on stocks, 50 above. L., 50.
 1009. \$100. C., men washing sheep, distant factories. R., girl, 100 above. L., Goddess of Plenty, bags of coins, 100 above.

Wakefield Bank.

(Incorporated 1834. Changed to Wakefield National Bank in 1865. Incorporated as Wakefield Trust Co. in 1890.)

1010. \$1. C., Indian in a canoe, 1 each side. R., ONE four times in a square, 1 above and below. L., cattle, ONE above, 1 below.
 1011. \$1. C., steamboat and other vessels. R., Indian girl, ONE above and below. L., ONE.
 1012. \$1. C., Ceres seated on left of an anvil, Industry seated on right. R., lady's portrait, 1 above. L., ONE, ONE on 1 above and below.
 1013. \$2. C., portrait of Washington, 2 right. R., ship at sea, TWO above, 2 below. L., reapers, factory and canal view in distance.
 1014. \$2. C., ships and other vessels. R., woman drawing water from well, TWO above and below. L., TWO, 2 above and below.
 1015. \$2. C., two figures representing Commerce and Industry, 2 each side. R., men washing sheep. L., men shearing sheep, 2 above.
 1016. \$3. Have no description.
 1017. \$3. C., milkmaid churning, 3 each side. R., cattle, THREE above, 3 below. L., 3, locomotive above, schooner and ship below.
 1018. \$3. C., reaping scene, 3 at right. R., steamboat, THREE above, 3 on THREE below. L., THREE.
 1019. \$5. C., title; Archimedes raising the world with a lever below. L., figure of Agriculture, 5 above, FIVE below. L., mechanic and figure of Commerce, 5 above, V below.
 1020. \$5. C., Indian girl seated in large V; allegorical representation of Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., Ceres seated, V on FIVE below.
 1021. \$10. C., Jupiter with his car and horses, X each side. R., farmer, 10 above, TEN below. L., Indian, 10 below.
 1022. \$10. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence, X at right. R., train, 10 above. L., X below.
 1023. \$20. C., milkmaids with pails, etc., 20 left. R., small ship, 20 above, XX below. L., farmer plowing with pair of horses, 20 above and below.
 1024. \$50. C., woodman with ax, hunter with gun, bull's head on frame between them, 50 right. L., lady's portrait, 50 above and below.

1025. \$100. C., ships, C each side. R., Justice, 100 above and below. L., Liberty, 100 above and below.
 1026. \$100. C., spread eagle on branch of tree, canal scene in distance. R., lady seated. L., Vulcan seated, 100 above.

Wakefield Institution for Savings. (Incorporated 1850.)

WARREN.

Hope Bank.

(Incorporated 1822. Changed to National Hope Bank in 1865. Absorbed by the Industrial Trust Co., Warren Branch, in 1904.)

1027. \$1. Similar to No. 1011, excepting title and location.
 1028. \$1. C., two trains, another crossing bridge in distance. R., lady's portrait, 1 above. L., man's portrait, 1 below.
 1029. \$2. Similar to No. 1014, excepting title and location.
 1030. \$2. C., two cherubs with swords, and two silver dollars, etc. R., lady's portrait. L., man's portrait, 2 below.
 1031. \$3. Similar to No. 1018, excepting title and location.
 1032. \$3. C., milkmaid milking cow, another cow lying down. R. and L., similar to No. 1030.
 1033. \$5. C., figure raising drapery from shield bearing 5, V right. R., ship, 5 above. L., FIVE.
 1034. \$5. C., two portraits, 5 right. R., Justice erect, FIVE below. L., soldier with sword, FIVE below.
 1035. \$5. Similar to No. 1020, excepting title and location.
 1036. \$10. C., Commerce seated, bales and barrels on left. R., Indian maid, 10 above. L., lady's portrait, X below.
 1037. \$10. C., man with primitive plow and oxen, 10 right. R., Goddess of Plenty, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
 1038. \$50. C., farm scene, 50 right. R., Justice, L above. L., steamboat and vessels, 50 above.
 1039. \$50. C., Vulcan and Ceres seated. R., cherub steering sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
 1040. \$100. C., Mercury with torch in chariot drawn by four horses, 100 right, C left. R., portrait of Washington, C above and below. L., spread eagle, 100 above and below.
 1041. \$100. C., vessels at sea. R., two children, 100 above. L., man's portrait, 100 above.
 1042. \$100. Similar to No. 1026, excepting title and location.

Sowamsett Bank. (Incorporated 1854. Liquidated 1865.)

1043. \$1. C., Indian girl seated on a cliff. R., Indian chief seated on right of 1, 1 above. L., ship, 1 above and below.
 1044. \$2. C., drove of wild horses. R., Indian girl holding corn and figure 2, 2 above. L., train, TWO above and below.
 1045. \$3. C., Puritans trading with Indians. R., Indian girl's portrait, 3 above. L., ship, THREE below.
 1046. \$5. C., title. R., allegorical figure, 5 on FIVE above, FIVE below. L., steamship and vessels, V below.
 1047. \$10. C., Liberty and eagle soaring in clouds. R., lady's portrait, X above. L., sailor boy, 10 below.
 1048. \$50. C., title, train, farm scene, etc., below. R., two women, one with dinner horn, 50 above. L., farmer, 50 above.
 1049. \$100. C., whale fishing in the Arctic regions. R., sailor, 100 above. L., Liberty, 100 below.

Warren Bank.

(Incorporated 1803. Changed to National Warren Bank in 1865. Absorbed by the Industrial Trust Co., Warren Branch, in 1904.)

1050. \$1. C., spread eagle on anchor. R., 1 above. L., ONE across. 1804.

1051. \$1. C., steamboat and other vessels. R., Indian maid, ONE above and below. L., ONE across.
1052. \$1. Have no description.
1053. \$1. C., Indian reclining upon shield, eagle soaring and deer in distance. R., lady's portrait, 1 above. L., Liberty, ONE above.
1054. \$2. Have no description.
1055. \$2. Similar to No. 1014, excepting title and location.
1056. \$2. C., Goddess of Liberty seated, holding miniature portrait of Washington in right hand, and crowning an eagle with wreath on right. R., fountain, 2 above. L., 2.
1057. \$3. C., a goat. L., THREE across. 1805.
1058. \$3. Similar to No. 1018, excepting title and location.
1059. \$3. C., Justice with wreath, eagle on shield. R., Goddess of Plenty. L., Mercury soaring in clouds, 3 above, THREE below.
1060. \$5. Have no description.
1061. \$5. Similar to No. 1033, excepting title.
1062. \$5. C., ship-building scene. R., cherub astride of dolphin, 5 above. L., 5 above and below.
1063. \$10. Have no description.
1064. \$10. Similar to No. 1037, excepting title.
1065. \$10. C., harvest scene. R., sea horses, X above, TEN below. L., 10.
1066. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., lady seated, 20 above.
1067. \$20. C., man's portrait. R., milkmaid churning, 20 above. L., Justice and safe, XX above.
1068. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse. R. and L., figure, FIFTY above and below.
1069. \$50. C., man's portrait. R., Liberty. L., girl with sheaf, 50 above.
1070. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.
1071. \$100. C., similar to No. 1069. R., lady's portrait, 100 above. L., farmer, 100 above.

Warren Institution for Savings.

(Incorporated 1856. Absorbed by Industrial Trust Co. in 1904.)

WARWICK.

Centreville Bank.

(Incorporated 1828. Changed to Centreville National Bank in 1865.)

1072. \$1. C., dog, key, safe and money bags. R., farmer. L., Indian on a rock, 1 above.
1073. \$2. Have no description.
1074. \$2. C., eagle and shield. R., Commerce. L., Justice, 2 above.
1075. \$3. C., Ceres seated on right of shield bearing anchor, train crossing bridge. R., Indian. L., figure of Agriculture, 3 above.
1076. \$5. C., boys trying to catch a horse. R. and L., man's portrait, 5 above.
1077. \$10. C., title, blacksmith shoeing a horse, etc., below. R. and L., man's portrait, 10 above.
1078. \$20. Perkins' Patent Stereotype Steel Plate.
1079. \$50. Perkins' Patent Stereotype Steel Plate.
1080. \$50. C., title, men gathering and loading a cart with corn, below. R. and L., similar to No. 1077.
1081. \$100. Perkins' Patent Stereotype Steel Plate.
1082. \$100. C., title, drove of horses in field below. R. and L., similar to No. 1077.

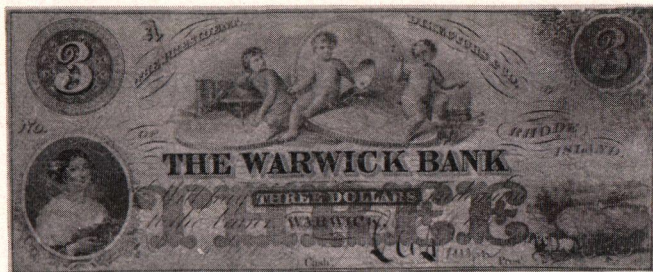
Phenix Village Bank. (Incorporated 1856. Location changed to Phenix.)

Warwick Bank.

(Incorporated 1818 at Apponaug, R. I. Location changed to Warwick. Liquidated by Receiver in 1862.)

1083. \$1. C., ornamental 1. R., woman holding sheaf, 1 above. L., Commerce, 1 below. ONE in red. 1857.

1084. \$1. C., Agricultural scene. R., bridge, train and cattle, 1 above. L., sailor, ONE above. 1858.
 1085. \$1. C., blacksmiths at forge, 1 each side. R., figure. L., portrait of Washington. ONE in four corners.
 1086. \$1. C., 1, figure each side. R., bust of Franklin. L., bust of Washington, 1 above.
 1087. \$2. C., lady's portrait, two men seated. R. and L., figure, TWO above, 2 below.
 1088. \$2. C., 2, Justice on right, Ceres on left. R. and L., man's portrait, 2 above. 1856.



No. 1089.

1089. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars. R., farm scene. L., lady. 1858.
 1090. \$3. C., Liberty and eagle, 3 each side. R., mariner. L., farmer with scythe, THREE above, 3 below.
 1091. \$3. C., 3, figure each side. R., man, 3 above. L., Washington and his horse, 3 above.
 1092. \$5. C., two figures representing Prosperity. R., men washing sheep. 1858.
 1093. \$5. C., figure of Commerce, V right. R., vessels, 5 above. L., FIVE.
 1094. \$10. C., farmer standing beside an ox, 10 right. R., TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
 1095. \$10. C., drover on horseback, cattle, X left. R., hunter, 10 above. L., woman feeding chickens, TEN above. TEN in red. 1858.
 1096. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship. L., lady seated, 20 above.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A HOLIDAY GREETING IN MEDALLIC FORM.

During the recent holiday season the Medallie Art Company, New York City, sent to customers and friends a plaque designed after Donatello's Madonna and Child. It is struck in light bronze and is mounted on a black wood base. A circular accompanying the plaque reads as follows:

Donatello (1383-1466) was unquestionably the greatest Florentine sculptor before Michaelangelo. He was gifted with a facility of production as remarkable in its extent as was the greatness of his genius. He possessed the rare faculty of calculating effect in proportion to distance, and of rightly judging the finish required for a figure seen at a certain height. He explored new fields of sculpture—he was an innovator in every sense. To him is due the invention of that peculiar and exquisitely beautiful method of low relief, for which there was no forerunner in antiquity. Among his famous and much loved bas-reliefs is his Madonna and Child. Donatello's supreme mastery is evident in the beauty, tenderness and faith of the Madonna expressed with the utmost sensitiveness of conception and grace of technique.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

The Numismatist will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, United States, \$2.00; Foreign, \$2.50. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, \$1.00. Sample copies and back numbers (when on hand), 25c. Subscriptions are entered to begin with the first issue following receipt.

Entered at the Post Office, Federalsburg, Md., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
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All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

SHALL THE SIX EARLY VOLUMES OF THE NUMISMATIST BE REPRINTED?

During the past month the matter of reprinting the first six volumes of The Numismatist (1888-1893) has been discussed by the editor and business manager and some of the officers of the A. N. A. The matter was brought to the front by an offer of a firm of printers to do the work at a price which would enable us to sell complete sets of these six early volumes at approximately \$10 or \$12 a set, provided enough sets could be sold.

At present no decision has been reached, and it has been though advisable to obtain the opinion of our members and readers before taking action. The question of reprinting them has been discussed at several conventions of the A. N. A. and arguments offered pro and con.

For the information of our readers it should be said that these six early volumes are smaller in size than at present. It was in 1894 that the present size (6x9 inches) was adopted. The number of pages to an issue varied, and the combined thickness of the first six volumes is not equal to that of a single volume in late years.

The value of these early volumes is largely sentimental. They contain very little that today would be considered valuable numismatic information. But during the years that have followed there has been developed a desire to own a complete set of the magazine, and there are today in existence many sets "back to 1894."

These six early volumes are almost unobtainable today, and we feel confident that if reprints of them were made a limited number of sets would find a ready sale to those who now have complete sets exclusive of them.

Our readers should bear in mind that if they are reprinted each separate issue would bear in a prominent place the words "Reprinted, 1934," or some other distinguishing mark. The reprinting would be done by a photographic process, consequently they would be exact reproductions of the originals. It should be understood also that the reprinting and sale of them would be exclusively in the hands of A. N. A. officials or their authorized representatives.

Expressions of opinion from our readers on the subject are invited. Make them brief and we will endeavor to publish them. Address them to The Numismatist, 4215 Fernhill avenue, Baltimore, Md.

We will also be glad to publish the names of those who now have these six early volumes in their library. It is believed there are not more than a dozen complete sets in existence.

THE ORDER FOR THE RETURN OF ALL GOLD.

On December 28, 1933, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau (since appointed Secretary of the Treasury following the resignation of Secretary Woodin) issued an order calling upon banks and individuals to surrender all gold coins and gold certificates in their possession. The price to be paid for the gold was named as \$20.67 an ounce, in contrast with the price of about \$34 an ounce being paid by the Government for newly mined gold. The full text of the order follows:

"Now, therefore, I, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby require every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States forthwith to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates situated in the United States, owned by such persons, except as follows:

- a. Gold bullion owned by a person now holding such gold under a license heretofore granted by or under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the executive order of August 28, 1933, relating to the hoarding, export and earmarking of gold coin, bullion or currency, and to transactions in foreign exchange;
- b. Gold coin having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coin (but not including quarter eagles, otherwise known as \$2.50 pieces);
- c. Unmelted scrap gold and gold sweepings in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$100 belonging to any one person; and gold which has been put through a process of fabrication for a specific and customary industrial, professional or ornamental use;
- d. Gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates owned by a Federal Reserve bank or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and
- e. Gold bullion and foreign gold coin now situated in the Philippine Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, owned by a person not domiciled or doing business in the continental United States.

"Section 2. Delivery. The gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates herein required to be paid and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States shall be delivered by placing the same forthwith in the custody of a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or a bank member of the Federal Reserve System for the account of the United States and by forwarding confirmation that the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates have been so placed in custody for the account of the United States and are held subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, signed by such bank and the person making the delivery (or the authorized agent of such person) to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., in a postage prepaid envelope bearing a postmark prior to midnight of the day the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates are so placed in custody.

"Section 3. Payment and Reimbursement of Costs. Upon receipt of the

confirmation signed and delivered as required under Section 2, the Secretary of the Treasury will pay for the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates placed in custody for the account of the United States in accordance with Section 2, an equivalent amount of any form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The Secretary of the Treasury will pay all costs of the transportation of such gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Bank or branch or bank member of the Federal Reserve System in the city or town nearest to the place where such gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates are now situated, including the cost of insurance, protection and such other incidental costs as may be reasonably necessary. Persons desiring reimbursement for such costs actually incurred shall submit their accounts on voucher forms which may be obtained by writing to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"Section 4. Definitions. As used in this order term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association or corporation; the term 'United States' means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; the term 'continental United States' means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska; the term 'gold coin' means any coin containing gold, including foreign gold coin, and the term 'gold bullion' means any gold which has been put through a process of smelting or refining that is in such form that its value depends upon the gold content and not upon the form, but does not include gold coin or metals containing less than five troy ounces of fine gold per short ton.

"Section 5—Any individual, partnership, association or corporation failing to comply with any requirement hereof or of any rules or regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury hereunder shall be subject to the penalty provided in Section 11 (N) of the Federal Reserve act, as amended.

"This order may be modified or revoked at any time."

The order issued by President Roosevelt last April calling for all gold coin and gold certificates to be returned to the Treasury exempted "gold coins and gold certificates in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$100 belonging to any one person; and gold coins having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coins." The order of Secretary Morgenthau revokes this Presidential exception.

Latest Treasury figures put the United States monetary gold stock at \$4,323,000,000. Under the original gold hoarding order approximately \$40,000,000 was returned to the Treasury. According to the November Treasury statement, there was outstanding \$311,044,985 in gold coin and bullion and \$217,486,829 in gold certificates in circulation among the general public.

Modification of Exception "B" in Gold-Return Order

Under date of January 15 we were advised by an official of the American Numismatic Society, New York, that it had received a telegram informing it that the Treasury Department had modified the wording of Exception "B" in the preceding gold-return order to read as follows:

- b. Gold coin having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coin (but not including quarter eagles, otherwise known as \$2.50 pieces, **unless held together with rare and unusual coin as part of a collection for historical, scientific or numismatic purposes containing not more than four quarter eagles of the same date and design and struck by the same mint**).

THE LAST OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TERCENTENARY KEYS.

Recently we announced that Henry Schuhmacher, of Roslindale, Mass., would send, upon request, a specimen of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Key. On December 29 he wrote that he had just mailed the last one of 165 given to A. N. A. members.

MEDAL FOR MAYOR LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK.

A medal commemorating the election of Fiorello H. La Guardia as Mayor of New York City has been struck by the Medallic Art Company, of New York City. The designs are by Onorio Ruotolo.

The obverse bears the head of the new Mayor with the surrounding inscription, "Fiorello H. La Guardia Mayor of N. Y. C. Nov. 7 1933."



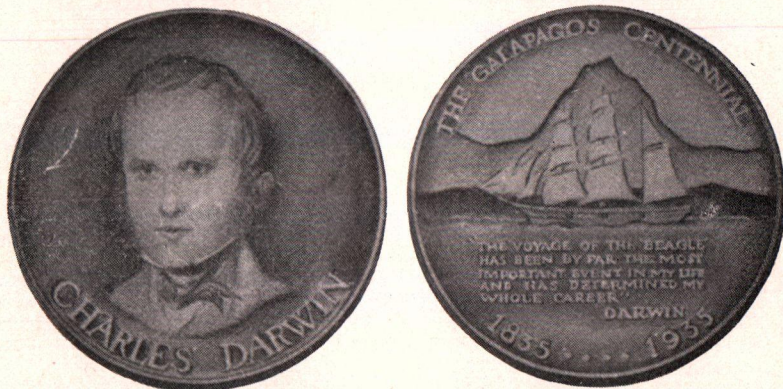
The reverse shows an allegory of Hercules, who, after having cut off the heads of Hydra, symbolizing corruption, vice and maladministration, burns their necks with a torch so that these heads may not spring forth again.

The medal was presented to the Mayor on January 2, 1934, by appointed labor committees representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Cloth Workers' of America.

It has been struck in two sizes—three inches in diameter and half-dollar size—and are for sale to the public.

THE DARWIN MEMORIAL MEDAL.

To fittingly commemorate the Galapagos Centennial and the influence of these islands upon scientific thought through Darwin's theories, the Darwin Memorial Expedition has designed and issue a suitable medallion. The importance of the Galapagos in formulating Darwin's theories of the origin



of the species is stressed by the great naturalist in his own writings. He says: "The voyage of the Beagle has been by far the most important event in my life and has determined my whole career."

He was cruising the world as a naturalist aboard H. M. S. Beagle when he landed at Chatham Island in 1835. It was the stimuli of the Galapagos Archipelago, dissociated from the mainland by over six hundred miles, with its unusual fauna, that stimulated the idea which, when finally published later in his life, revolutionized all zoological thought. In a small diary in which Darwin recorded the outstanding events of his lifetime, he wrote in 1837: "In July opened the first note book on the 'Transmutation of Species' . . . had been greatly struck from about the month of previous March on character of South American fossils and species on Galapagos Archipelago. These facts origin (especially latter) of all my views."

The medallions were designed by Stephen Broder, artist of the expedition. On the obverse is the head of Darwin, taken from a drawing of Darwin as a young man. The drawing was unknown until found among a collection of Darwin mementos in 1929. It is reproduced by permission of the Cambridge Press and through the courtesy of Major Leonard Darwin, only surviving son of the naturalist. On the reverse is a quotation from Darwin's works, and a reproduction of the Beagle with one of the Galapagos Islands in the background. Bronze copies of the Darwin Memorial Medal will be limited to one thousand.

MEDAL FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

A medal has recently been issued as a tribute to the accomplishments of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt since his inauguration. It is struck in solid bronze in two sizes, 70mm. and 39mm., and is illustrated here from a specimen furnished by Rollo E. Gilmore, Chicago. They were struck by the Crowe Company, Chicago.



John Paulding was the sculptor. Of the design he says: "Throughout the period of my work on this portrait of Mr. Roosevelt I kept constantly before me the thought that this man is the President of my own beloved country, the United States. The man who by consent of a great majority, has been honored with the highest trust the nation can bestow. I made most intensive study to obtain a good physical likeness, but, if possible, I sought even more earnestly to have the portrait express those high qualities of fine dignity and honesty, cheerful courage and alertness to timely action which combine in President Roosevelt to make him the personification of our best ideals of true Americanism.

The obverse of this medal bears an excellent bust portrait of the President, with the inscription, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt," with the sculptor's name on edge. The reverse portrays the various achievements he has accomplished in the few months of his leadership, with the United States flag in the center. The inscription around the medal is as follows: "Industrial Recovery"—"Farm Relief"—"Welfare of the Worker"—"Protection of Childhood"—"Restored Confidence"—"Control of Natural Resources." In center the inscription, "Courageous leadership 1933 Action Achievement."

GERMAN COMMEMORATIVE COIN FOR LUTHER ANNIVERSARY.

To commemorate the 450th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, Germany has issued a 5-mark coin. The obverse bears the bust of Luther and the inscription "Martin Luther 1483-1933." The reverse has the German eagle and the inscription "Deutsches Reich 5 Reichsmark." The edge



has the inscription, "Ein Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott," being the words of the hymn "A Strong Citadel Is Our Lord."

There is also a piece of 2 mark of the same design. The 5-mark piece is about the size or slightly smaller than the former 3 mark piece, the coinage of which seems to have been discontinued.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM ISSUES TOKEN.

To commemorate the completion of the new high-speed, light-weight, streamlined Union Pacific passenger train, a Union Pacific "lucky piece" has been issued. The first of those struck were sent to American editors. They are made of aluminum alloy, the same material of which the new



Union Pacific train is built—as strong as steel of the same dimensions but of only one-third the weight. The train was completed in January.

A total of 1,000,000 of the pieces have been struck. They will be given to school children and to visitors to the train on its exhibition tour. Five tons of aluminum alloy—10,000 pounds—were used to make the million tokens.

THE FIRST NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB MEETING.

I called the very first meeting of the New York Numismatic Club. It was a preliminary, small, formative meeting, and collectors in general were not invited. I do not believe there were over five or six present at this preliminary meeting. There was no printed announcement, either, as was stated at the recent club dinner. I know it. Mr. Nicklewicz was the first secretary, but resigned over something he did not like, and E. H. Adams was made secretary. I still stick to my list of those present at the first little preliminary meeting. There was then a larger meeting, which many have designated as the first meeting. Those who attended the very first little preliminary meeting were Elliott Smith, E. H. Adams, A. R. Frey, H. Nicklewicz, Mr. Higgins and myself. It was then decided to call another meeting, which was done, and this is referred to as "the first meeting," which it wasn't.

New York, Jan. 4, 1934.

THOMAS L. ELDER.

A U. S. HALF DOLLAR ON COPPER COIN OF BRAZIL.

Among the oddities which frequently find their way into the hands of collectors is the one illustrated here, which comes to us from H. D. Gibbs, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is a copper coin of Peter II of Brazil (1831-89) for 80 reis upon which has been impressed the dies for a United States half dollar dated 1832.



The reverse shows a double impression. The words "United States of America" show plainly above the eagle, while below it are portions of the same words. The date, "1832," also appears above the head of Liberty on the obverse, although these are the only evidences of double impressions.

Our guess as to its origin is that it was struck at the U. S. mint as a die trial or as a pocket piece for some one in the mint.

A SATIRICAL MEDAL FOR ACTOR KEMBLE.

Covent Garden Theater, in London, was burned on September 19, 1805, at which time John Kemble was part proprietor and manager. He was unpopular with the masses, to whom he was proud and arrogant, and disgusting in his affectations, one of which was his obstinacy with which he contended the word "ache" should be pronounced as if written "aitche." On September 18, 1809, the new theater was opened, Kemble playing Macbeth. The reception accorded him terminated in an uproar, mainly because the new prices of admission were much greater than in the old theater. Every day the rioting grew worse.

Humorous placards appeared, badges with the letters "O. P." (old prices) being made in pasteboard, metal and even in silver. A medal was struck, the obverse with the head of Kemble wearing a fool's cap, accompanied with a penny trumpet and a rattle; above it the inscription, "Oh my head aitches," below, the word "Obstinacy."



The reverse bears the letters "O. P." in the center, surrounded with the inscription, "John Bull's Jubilee. Clifford for ever." The allusion is to the jubilee celebrating the fiftieth year of the reign of King George III and to a barrister of the name of Clifford, said to be a chief leader of the riots.

Kemble finally had to give in to the demands of the people, and apologize publicly, and a theatrical reconciliation dinner was given the 4th of January, 1810, at which Clifford was placed in the chair.

This medal is shown on page 562 in the "Caricature History of the Georges," by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., 1867.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY HUNT.

MORE ON THE 1804 DOLLAR.

Inasmuch as every coin collector is undoubtedly interested in the great question of the 1804 dollar I wish to bring to the attention of the readers of *The Numismatist* extracts from an article on the subject which I have not seen quoted in *The Numismatist* before. I refer to "Sketch of the 1804 Dollar," on page 64 of "Illustrated History of the United States Mint, 1792-1892," by Geo. G. Evans, 1892.

It says in part: . . . "But seven or eight pieces are known to exist. The 1804 dollars are of two classes, to wit, first, originals which are from but one obverse and one reverse die. . . . The first specimen in the Mint Cabinet weighs 415.2 grs. Second, Mr. M. A. Stickney procured from the Mint in 1843 in exchange for coins." . . .

It goes on to name five owners at that time, the sixth being unknown, and stating that the seventh was purchased by S. H. & H. Chapman in October, 1884, at a sale in Berlin.

The next paragraph states: "There were struck at the Mint in 1858 restrikes with plain edges, of which three were recovered after diligent search; two of these were destroyed in the Mint, and the other placed in the Cabinet, where it remains." It then describes the difference between the originals and the restrikes. . . . "The dies were destroyed in the winter of 1868-69. No counterfeit dies of the 1804 dollar were ever made. After the close of each year all dies are now destroyed."

Of course the skeptics will at once say that this proves nothing. Perhaps not, but it seems strange that a history of the Mint containing official tables does not even mention the fact of there being any question of the dollar being struck in 1804. It simply states that in addition to the "original" there were restrikes struck at the Mint in 1858.

I hope some day to see the interesting question settled beyond the shadow of a doubt, but in the meantime let's have some more data pro and con.

ERIC LEAVENS,

A. N. A. No. 4064.

5 Alston Court, Red Bank, N. J.

NEW WORK ON HUNGARIAN MEDALS AND MEDALLISTS.

There has recently been published by the Royal Hungarian University Press, Budapest, a voluminous work (written in German) issued by the Association of Friends of the Medal commemorating the twenty-fifth year of its existence. The work will describe the medals and plaques of Hungarian artists at home or abroad as well as those of foreign medallists who worked in Hungarian territory. The work deals with the lives of the engravers and medallists as well as giving a description of their work. Over 6800 medals by 338 artists are described, many of which are illustrated.

WE STAND CORRECTED.

We have long suspected that our ability to read Chinese characters was subject to criticism, and when we stated in last month's issue, in acknowledging receipt of a novel Christmas card from John G. Watson, of Detroit, that the Chinese characters on a coin design probably meant "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" it was only a guess. Mr. Watson writes to tell us that the characters stand for "Shou" (top) and "Fu" (bottom), meaning "Long Life and Happiness to You."

DEALER MEHL ISSUES GOOD LUCK TOKEN.

Among the holiday greeting cards received was a folder from B. Max Mehl showing the entrance to the Mehl Building in holiday attire. Accompanying the folder was a good luck token, struck in copper. The obverse shows a reproduction of Hanuman, the monkey god of the Hindus. The reverse shows a horseshoe, within which is "Good Luck Be With You." Surrounding is "B. Max Mehl, Numismatist, Fort Worth, Texas."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to January 5. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1934.

- 4359 Theodore A. Palmer, 258 Maple Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4360 James J. Joy, 6924 13th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4361 L. J. Troy, 415 21st Street, Santa Monica, Cal.
 4362 F. L. Brothers, 1564 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 4363 Louis L. Lincoln, 215 County Street, Taunton, Mass.
 4364 Joseph Baker Harzinski, 9 Arlington Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 4365 Fred A. Luhnnow, 5555 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 4366 Thomas I. Motter, M. D., 715 Lake Street, Oak Park, Ill.
 4367 Martin Cornelius, 314 North Kensington Avenue, La Grange, Ill.
 4368 Edward M. Rost, 1820 South 49th Court, Cicero, Ill.
 4369 Melvin L. Kurtz, 7231 Rogers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 4370 A. W. Giersbach, 50 Pearl Street, Clintonville, Wis.
 4371 C. Shirley Leachman, 142-A Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 4372 New Jersey Numismatic Society, Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secy., 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 10, 1934. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1934, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the March issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
John J. Doherty (General), 400 East Mazon Road, Dwight, Ill.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
F. B. Stansbury (Large U. S. and Foreign Silver), Room 302, B. & O. R. R. Station, Philadelphia, Pa.	Henry Chapman Harry T. Wilson
J. L. Palmer (General), Care Big Boy Bottling Co., Charlotte, N. C.	J. J. Gonzales H. L. Peek
Philip C. Bake (Early United States Money), 315 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Mrs. Fern E. McCoy (United States Coins), 35 West State Street, Battle Creek, Mich.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
J. A. Miller (Old American Gold and Silver), First National Bank Bldg., Bellingham, Wash.	Edward Flieder Harry T. Wilson
E. L. Wilson (General—U. S. Coins Preferred), Merrill, Iowa	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Harry B. Garber (General), Quaker City, Ohio	Dr. John M. Henderson George L. Andrews
Edward Lind (Scandinavian), 1639 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Allan Sutherland (Australia and New Zealand Coins and Tokens, British and Modern Italian), 14 Clifton Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand	James C. Entrican F. D. Langenheim
Dr. John A. Sawhill (Greek, Roman, Venetian and General), 178 South Mason Street, Harrisonburg, Va.	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Howard D. Gibbs, Jr. (Paper Money), 1400 Belasco Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Howard D. Gibbs Henry Hunt
William G. Bradshaw (Sets of Foreign, also Commemorative), 39 Caroline Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Bernard H. McNamara (Commemorative Half Dollars, Old Paper Money), 260 Seaman Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
Edward J. Shanahan (Roman, Greek, General), 840 72nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Archie L. Hewitt (General), 7402 Zephyr Place, Maplewood, St. Louis, Mo.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
George Woodbridge Merrow (Roman, Greek and Assorted), 34 Forest Street, Hartford, Conn.	Geo. S. Godard Harry T. Wilson

Dr. Alvaro de Salles Oliveira (Brazilian Coins),	F. D. Langenheim
Rua St. Vicente Paulo, 46, St. Paulo, Brazil	Harry T. Wilson
John M. Robstock (Types U. S. Coins and Foreign),	Moritz Wormser
630 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.	Harry T. Wilson
J. Owen Eames (Bills, Tokens, U. S. and Early American Coins),	Dr. Adams Bailey
37 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
W. J. Young (General),	Lafayette Fridy
64 Goldschmid Bldg., Altoona, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson
Theodore Kaufer (General),	Moritz Wormser
3756 Bronx Boulevard, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Borden L. Hance, Jr. (United States Coins),	Eric Leavens
74 West Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.	Harry T. Wilson
Kenneth H. Nauman (United States Coins),	Charles W. Eckert, Sr.
937 Easton Road, Hellerstown, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson
R. E. Glos (United States Coins),	R. L. Duncan
216 North University Avenue, Oxford, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Carl Ross, from Plymouth, Mich., to Care Sigler Apts., Hot Springs, Ark.
 Mrs. Marie G. Boyer, from 201 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill., to 233 East Walton Place, Fort Dearborn Station, Chicago, Ill.
 A. G. Frick, from R. F. D. 5, Zanesville, Ohio, to R. F. D. 2, Coopermill Road, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Carleton S. Gifford, from P. O. Box 5274, Boston, Mass., to P. O. Box 1791, Boston, Mass.
 Philip H. Chase, from 125 Levering Mill Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., to 1000 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert F. Whittall, from 30 Rawlins Street, Buffalo, N. Y., to 2439 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Fletcher Rosser, from 1014 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., to 210 D Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.
 B. A. Seaby, from 245 Oxford Street, Oxford Circus House, London, W. England, to 65 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1, England.
 E. H. Adams, from Bayville, N. Y., to Hotel Times Square, New York, N. Y.
 Claude Lapham, from P. O. Box 780, Hollywood, Cal., to P. O. Box 45, Station G, New York, N. Y.
 Franklin J. Herrick, from 33 Scott Street, Hornell, N. Y., to Apalachin, N. Y.
 J. H. Robinson, from Frankston, Texas, to 408 West Main St., Denison, Texas.
 Virgil E. Hermsdorfer, from 1415 S. Armstrong St., Kokomo, Ind., to 202 W. Platt St., Tampa, Fla.
 Detroit Coin Club, address of Secretary for 1934, A. M. Livingston, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Deaths

JOHN B. ALDRED.

Members of the A. N. A. will greatly regret to hear of the passing of John B. Aldred, of Buffalo, N. Y., on December 8, 1933, at the age of 68 years. He was No. 2706 of the A. N. A. and No. 1 of the Buffalo Numismatic Association, but for several years had been inactive in both, due to poor health.

Mr. Aldred came to Buffalo in 1901, and had conducted a music and violin business since that time, carrying as a side line coins and stamps. For the past eighteen years he was located on Main street in the downtown section. In May, 1927, the Buffalo Numismatic Association was organized and met for several months in his office, Mr. Aldred becoming the first charter member, which later became an honorary membership for life.

As early as 1905 Mr. Aldred issued a small pamphlet price list on coins

and stamps. One of these is extant in the files of the association, and is representative of the city's only dealer over a long period of years.

He will be remembered by the older members of the B. N. A. not for his stock of coins, which was never large or pretentious, but for his kind and sympathetic manner, always reserved and retiring, yet always cordial and sincere with his friends. His business is being carried forward by his sons.

R. H. L.

LOUIS GOODMAN.

On December 18, 1933, there died in San Francisco a member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society and the American Numismatic Association that it will be hard to replace. The man is Louis Goodman, who had been a member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society since November 9, 1920, and of the American Numismatic Association since 1921.

Louis Goodman was a worker for the cause, always talking the subject up among the public and ready to display his collection or parts of it at various meetings and in assisting advertising men to get displays together for their store windows. He was not a student, but he was always ready to do his share in the promotion of a program for the society, and by his regular attendance at the meetings was looked to as one of the pillars in our work. He had a large collection of coins, some fine silver and some excellent gold, including many of the early pioneer pieces. While I have never seen his entire collection, I have seen enough of it to know that he had accumulated as nice a lot of coins as the average collector may hope for. He was also interested in the many items that make up Californiana, and with his friend, George Smoots, made many trips up into the old mining country of California. They never came back empty-handed.

In 1930 Louis Goodman was president of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, an office which he filled with pleasure to himself and profit to the members. By virtue of his office he had also become a Fellow of the Society.

His wife, whom he lost after a short but very happy married life, was also a coin collector, and as Gertrude Twyman was a member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society for a number of years. We are going to miss Louis at the meetings, but hope that the memory of his willingness to serve will give us an added stimulus.

H. L. H.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 794 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles E. Stoaks, Secretary, 253 Spaulding St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Evergreen Restaurant, Sanford St., near Central Ave., East Orange, N. J. Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—218th meeting, November 8th. The following members were present: Messrs. Roy Hill, Thomson, Brandon, Wilson, Wernstrom, DeSelms, Wyman, Hicks and Hansen.

Chairman Wernstrom rendered a preliminary report for the Far Western Numismatic Conference committee and outlined the success of the conference. Several of the members spoke in appreciation of the work accomplished by the conference committee, and particularly by its hardworking chairman, President Wernstrom.

President Wernstrom appointed the following nominating committee: Messrs. Wilson, Hicks and Jakobsen. They were instructed to report at the next meeting.

President Wernstrom outlined a plan whereby the members would pay a small sum to exhibit at the monthly meetings, the proceeds to be used in purchasing for the society exhibition frames and glass.

Arthur C. Wyman was the speaker of the evening and outlined the use of copper in coinage in a very interesting fashion.

President Wernstrom made a fine display of copper coins of various Indian states, Sweden, Angola, Azores, Breda, Candia, Congo Free State and many others.

Roy Hill made an exhibit of Finnish coins and gave a short talk on the subject.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—219th meeting, December 13th. The following members were present: Messrs. Wernstrom, Wyman, Roy Hill, Wilson, H. L. Hill, Jakobsen, DeSelms, Vogel, Hicks, Kraft, Webb, Thomson and Hansen. Guests, Messrs. Norton and Schultz.

Mr. Wernstrom rendered the final report for the Far Western Conference committee. It was decided to accept the report and to discharge the committee with a vote of thanks. The secretary rendered his report covering

finances and membership for the year, which showed that, considering the times we have passed through, the society is in fair condition. The Membership Committee rendered its report for the year.

The Program Committee rendered its report of the fine work accomplished during the year.

President Wernstrom read his report for the year, and the members took the opportunity to express their deep appreciation of his excellent work for numismatics and the society, both as president and as a member.

The nominating committee, through Chairman Wilson, advised that their choice for the coming year was as follows: President, E. R. Wernstrom; vice-president, A. R. Thomson; secretary, Harvey L. Hensen. There being no other nominations the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the nominees and they were declared duly elected.

President Wernstrom announced the following committees for the year 1934: Program committee, Roy Hill, chairman; W. Kraft and Richard Webb. Membership committee, W. G. Wilson, chairman; A. G. K. Jakobsen and W. Hicks. Auditing committee, Arthur C. Wyman and C. De Selms.

President Wernstrom requested Vice-President Thomson to take the chair while he outlined to the members the need of more members for the society and suggested that the constitution be amended to provide for associate members at a reasonable fee. After some discussion on the subject the chair appointed the membership committee and the secretary to confer on this idea and submit their plans at an early date.

Mr. Kraft advised that he had only recently learned of the death of one of our faithful members, Anton Mohr, who had passed away on the 6th of November, 1933. The secretary was instructed to send condolences to the widow of our late member.

It was announced that Louis Goodman was back in the hospital seriously ill and that very little hope was held out for his recovery.

DETROIT CLUB MEETING—230th meeting, December 21. Members present: Messrs. Kaller, Dodd, Livingstone, Curto, Hoare, Dr. Renz, Fulton, Snyder, Noyes, Dworkowski, Kling, Diveley, Hubel and Stehfest. Visitor, Mr. Bidwell.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Stehfest for the able manner in which he filled the office of secretary during the year 1933. A rising vote was also given to Mr. Hubel, the retiring president, for his excellent work during the past year.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9.10 to view the following excellent exhibits:

By Dr. Renz: \$10 St. Gaudens, 1907, unc., wire edge, periods before and after each word. Several varieties of \$1 silver certificates.

Mr. Bidwell: Texas bank notes, cancelled, \$500, \$50 and \$10; Texas bank notes not cancelled, \$100, \$20, \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1; Colonial Bank of Canada, \$3, 1859, fine; Bahamas, 1919, 4 shillings, fine; Newfoundland, 1920, \$1, fine; Japan, 1 yen, fine; China, \$1, unc.

Mr. Hoare: England, George IV, 1825, shilling, proof; Edward VII, 1902, florin, unc.; Canada, Victoria, 1870, half dollar, unc.; England, medal, George III and Queen Charlotte, 1761, fine; Edward VII, 1902, half crown, unc.; Victoria, model half sovereign, fine.

Mr. Dworkowski: Laocoon silver medal, Pius VII; Jubilee silver scudo, Clement X.

Mr. Noyes: Siege pieces of Amsterdam, 1578, V and X stivers; Landau, 1713, Charles Alexander, Duke of Wuternburg, 1 florin and 4 kreuzer; Salzburg, 1587, Bishop Wolfgang, 1 thaler; Salzburg, 1593, Bishop Wolfgang, 1 thaler.

Mr. Fulton: Crackerjack medal in aluminum, obv., Teddy Roosevelt; rev., "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

DETROIT COIN CLUB—Members present: Messrs. Temple, Kling, Dworkowski, Brisley, Hubel, Curto, Watson, Hoare, Noyes, Stehfest, Dodd, Eggert, Keller, Fulton and Livingstone. Visitors present: Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Brownlee and Mr. Calvin.

The application for membership of Page Brownlee was referred to Mr. Dworkowski for investigation.

President Temple informed the meeting that specimens of the 1928 and 1933 Oregon Trail half dollars were not yet included in the club collection. This also applied to specimens of the Washington quarters of Denver, San Francisco and Philadelphia mints. A motion that the above be acquired by the secretary at the club's expense was carried. Mr. Temple stated he would donate the Philadelphia Washington quarter.

The President appointed the following committees:

Exhibition Committee—Mr. Dworkowski and Mr. Dodd.

Membership Committee—Mr. Dworkowski.

Banquet Committee—Dr. Renz and Mr. Hubel.

A motion was carried that the annual banquet be held on March 1 and that the committee report at next meeting as to the most likely place to hold it. A motion that the banquet be a stag party was carried.

The meeting adjourned to view the following exhibits:

Mr. Stehfest: A very fine Peace Memorial sterling silver medal issued by Imperial Council Session, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Toronto, Canada, June, 1930.

Mr. Dworkowski: One broad 1½ thaler, 1675, commemorating death of George William, Duke of Silesia, the last reigning prince of the Piast dynasty; broad thaler, 1617, Dorothy of Quedlinberg; City View thaler, 1736, Hall in Schwaben; City View thaler, 1698, Zurich; City View half thaler, 1722, Zurich; 20 different 3 groschen pieces of Sigismund III of Poland.

Mr. Hoare: Rare proof, 1848, 5 lire, silver, Republic of Venice; uncirculated silver Persian 5 krans; silver Papal medal of Clement XI.

Mr. Noyes: Selections of copper coins of Catherine II of Russia, 1762-96.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—December 14. Present: Messrs. Hunt, Sallach, Kerr, Buterbaugh, McIlrath, Keitzer, Reinhart, Morris, H. D. Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., Dunnigan and Barker. F. L. Thompson and Mr. Lutz were present as visitors. Mr. Hunt, the president, in the chair.

Plans were formulated for the annual meeting to be held in January. H. D. Gibbs was asked to make arrangements for the dinner.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Hunt: Vermont cents, several varieties, including the 1786 with eight trees.

Mr. Buterbaugh: Mexican peso, 1878.

Mr. McIlrath: Crown-size coins of England, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, China and Straits Settlements.

Mr. Sallach: Several silver and nickel coins of Central America, including two silver pesos of Salvador.

Mr. Keitzer: Federal Reserve notes: Cleveland, \$1, 1918; New York, \$2, 1918; several silver certificates and a \$3 gold piece of 1878.

Mr. Gibbs: Ten varieties of Chinese 50 tael, sycea or shoes, weighing five pounds each, pure silver; five varieties boat shaped and five varieties loaf shaped; fifty varieties of foreign silver crowns.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—January 11th. Present: Messrs. Hunt, Kerr, Sallach, Buterbaugh, McGinnis, Shears, Morris, Reinhart, Eastwood, Kyle, Drew, Dunnigan, McIlrath, Eiben, Frank, Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., Keitzer, Pringle and Barker. Mr. McGregor was present as a visitor. This being the annual meeting of the club, it was preceded by the customary dinner which was served at 6.30. Following the dinner, the business session was called to order by Mr. Hunt, the president. Mr. Hunt spoke on the progress made by the club and made some recommendations for future activities.

The election of officers to serve during 1934 was held. Results were as follows: President, H. W. Dunnigan; vice-president, W. H. Reinhart; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Barker. H. D. Gibbs was appointed to serve as curator.

An auction sale of coins was held at the close of the business session. Following the auction sale, Sandy McGregor entertained with some of his characteristic Scotch dialect songs.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Hunt: U. S. store cards showing Presidents Washington and Lincoln, also a Lincoln medal not in King.

Mr. Eiben: Commemorative Papal medals; Papal coins of the period 1838-1866, also several Chinese coins, including some large copper pieces.

H. D. Gibbs: U. S. cents, 1793-1802, including 30 varieties; 2 varieties of Swedish 4-daler plate money; rare 2-daler plate piece with 6 stamps, including triangular stamp in center; Russian half rouble plate money of 1725.

H. Gibbs, Jr.: \$500 and \$100 bonds of the Confederate States.

Mr. McIlrath: Rome, silver tribute penny and widow's mite; also several ancient Greek coins, including a Macedonian tetradrachm of Alexander the Great.

Mr. Buterbaugh: A collection of large-size bills in various denominations.

Mr. Eastwood: Large three-penny token of England, also copper coins of British colonies, including Antigua, Barbadoes, Canada and Sierra Leone.

Mr. Kerr: U. S., thirty Hard Times tokens of the Jackson period.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The 71st monthly meeting of the club was held in connection with the sixth annual dinner on January 4 at Taix's French Restaurant at 7 P. M. Among the members present were: Messrs. Ballinger, Caldwell, Carey, Carlsen, DeVore, Gage, Haas, Harbeck, Harry L. Hart, Kirkpatrick, Laible, Larson, Ed M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, May, McCormick, Pradeau, Sandaker, J. L. Smith, Goldberg, Tierney, Leo Smith and Misch.

The application of Carl Plumeyer for membership was received.

Twenty-five guests were present, including Mr. Plumeyer and our former member, H. C. Johns, for whom we killed the fatted calf. The meeting was in charge of the new officers for 1934, in conformity with an amendment to the constitution adopted at the meeting in November, whereby the officers assume duties at the close of the December meeting. The President, Dr. Harbeck, occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Larson as toastmaster.

The evening was opened with a few selections of Mexican music (in the original Spanish) by native musicians. To commence the program the audience sang "America," which was followed by a welcome by Mr. Larson.

A most enjoyable vocal solo was given at this point by Miss Peggy Lee, after which the President addressed the assemblage, ending by introducing the other officers present who were elected in December.

Milton Gibson, aged 12, gave a number of selections on his piano-accordion. The audience was so unwilling to allow him to stop that the toastmaster finally had to interfere so that he might rest. He then introduced our past president, Mr. Carey, calling upon him to review the year 1933 in the club's activities and give his intentions when he started his term of office, with his own views as to whether he accomplished his program. Mr. Carey said he was going to do nothing, and did it—a view not concurred in by the membership. Then he said he had tried unsuccessfully for fifty-one weeks and six days to bring Mr. Larson back into activity in the club, succeeding on the seventh day of the fifty-second week. Following this Miss Lee gave another vocal solo, with an encore.

The toastmaster then introduced Dr. George Landegger, lately of Vienna, now of Los Angeles, who gave his own eye-witness description of the effects of inflation upon the life of his native city from the end of the war to about ten years ago. His talk was much appreciated, especially in view of the uncertainty of our own monetary future.

Mr. Gibson gave some more renditions upon his piano-accordion, which were very popular. Dr. J. A. Comstock, of the Los Angeles Museum, gave a talk on prehistoric Los Angeles, relating a story of the Pleistocene remains found here, especially those found in such great quantity in the La Brea pits on the old Rancho La Brea, now within the city limits on Wilshire Boulevard. He showed us how they were connected with coins by the fact that at this period man inhabited areas in neighboring States, though not as yet discovered here, and used arrow-heads for hunting and means of exchange; many of these arrow-heads have been found imbedded in bones of Pleistocene monsters, with axe-heads, etc., as well as immediately beneath the skeletons of these monsters.

Following this Dr. Pradeau and Ed M. Lee gave a few timely remarks upon our mutual hobby in connection with the year 1834, and compared the present with a century ago monetarily.

A raffle of coins, eight in number, besides two Alabama bonds, was held at the close of the program, and nine persons carried off their prizes. One member was almost superhumanly lucky, receiving two prizes in the raffle.

The secretary wishes to disclaim all credit for the program, as he had nothing to do with arranging it. Dr. Harbeck and his dinner committee should receive all the credit for the dinner, a most enjoyable occasion for all.

Mr. Carlsen had an exhibit of a large number of Swedish coins from his extensive collection of Scandinavian numisma. The secretary, unfortunately, has no description.

Mr. Haas, the secretary, exhibited to those present a full set of coins of King Feisal of Iraq, who died September 8, 1933, including 1 and 2 fils, bronze; 4 and 10 fils, nickel with scalloped edges; 20 and 50 fils, silver, dated 1331; a set of 5 and 10 fen, nickel, of Manchukuo, dated the second year (1933); several great copper coins of England, Russia, Siberia and China; a ruble of Catherine the Great, and an Albertusthaler of Peter, Duke of Courland, Livonia, and Semgallia.

Mr. Ballinger kindly donated a token of the Boulder City Company to each guest present. The Boulder City Company operated the Six Companies' stores at Boulder City, Nevada. These tokens were metallic scrip in use at these stores, but after the merchants of Las Vegas, Nevada, protested to the Secretary of the Interior they were retired from use. These tokens are an interesting souvenir of the building of Boulder Dam.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—December 5th. Vice-president E. P. Morgan presided. Those present were Messrs. E. P. Morgan, J. H. Hardwick, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cate, I. W. Granade and W. J. Warner.

It was decided that no meeting would be held December 19th and that the next meeting would be the first Tuesday in January, at which time the new officers would be installed.

After looking over Mr. Granade's collection of coins, the meeting was adjourned.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—A special meeting was held January 10 at the home of the retiring president, Mr. E. P. Tomlinson, who, with the assistance of Mrs. Tomlinson (and refreshments of ye olden times), made the gathering most enjoyable and memorable. Messrs. Tomlinson and Hardwick's coin exhibits deserve special mention.

Members present: Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Hardwick, Cate, Ketchem, Gonzales, Morgan, Warner, Granade, Davis, Cate and Warner.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—January 8. Meeting held in the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society Building by special arrangements. The following members were present: Dr. Henderson, Messrs. Andrews, Burton, Dunlap, Griffin, E. C. Henderson, Fred Jewett, Martin Jewett, Turner, Potter and McCrory. The following were visitors: James Lawrence, Mrs. L. Kauffman, R. R. Sheets, J. E. Ptacek, O. T. Otstol, B. Joyce, Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Mrs. O. H. Griffin, R. W. Griffin, Mrs. C. A. Dunlap.

Dr. Henderson read a paper, giving the history of banks in the United States.

After the meeting the coin room of the Museum was opened to the members and visitors.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—January 3rd. The postponed meeting of December 27th was held. Members present were Messrs. Morse, Bigelow, Drowne, Joyce, Roberts, Parsons, Paul-hus and Hill. Mr. Parsons in the chair.

After the business meeting Messrs. Morse, Bigelow and Parsons entertained. Mr. Moore read William Jennings Bryan's "Declaration of Independence" from an envelope of his time and showed various items of interest, among which were some Roman coins.

Mr. Bigelow showed an interesting frame of coins and other items of interest.

Mr. Parsons showed a type exhibit of proof silver coins of U. S. in denominations of 3 cents to \$1.

Entertainment for the next meeting will be an exhibit and talk on Roman coins by Luman S. Drowne, an authority in that branch of numismatics.

Have You Renewed Your Membership in the A. N. A. and Subscription to The Numismatist for 1934?

If not, you should attend to it without further delay. Members who do not renew before April 1, 1934, will become delinquent on that date and their names will be taken from the mailing list.

If renewals are received later in the year it is quite probable we will not be able to furnish the issues you have missed. To make sure your file of The Numismatist will not be broken, you should renew promptly.

Send \$3.00 for 1934 dues and subscription to

**HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary,
535 No. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station,
Chicago, Ill.**

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—December 29, at the City Club, the president in the chair. Present, Messrs. Wardner, Blaney, Stafford, Davis, Wheeler, Hamilton, Prior, Dewing and Storer. We were glad to have with us our honorary member, Foster Stearns.

The president appointed Messrs. Hamilton, Prior and Blaney as a committee to nominate officers for the coming year.

Mr. Dewing then gave a very interesting talk, based upon his recent travels in Southeastern Europe, of the political conditions of the Balkans, emphasizing the prevalent feeling that another war was certain to break out within the next ten years. He analyzed very thoroughly the conditions that make the Balkans and surrounding countries a powder magazine, only awaiting a spark to bring on the inevitable explosion. Mr. Dewing also gave us some interesting numismatic experiences in Greece and spoke of the difficulty of obtaining in that country anything really good, as most of the hoards that are discovered find their way to the European capitals. There was some interesting discussion as to the value of rare Greek coins.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—December 18th. Those present were Messrs. Wade, Nixdorff, Frayne, Higbie, Dalley, Harris, Hermeth, Grode, Nettleship and Miss Wade.

Mr. O'Malley, one of the charter members, very kindly donated membership cards for the use of the society. The secretary was instructed to write a note of thanks to Mr. O'Malley.

A discussion followed concerning the advisability of preparing a printed prospectus for use in approaching prospective members. The matter was held in abeyance, the secretary being requested to summarize available information.

The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1934: Charles F. Nettleship, Jr., president; James M. Wade, vice-president, and Gladys D. Wade, secretary-treasurer. The matter of selecting a curator was held in abeyance until a later date.

After some discussion, it was decided that the officers should draw up a

constitution and by-laws for the society, copies thereof to be sent to the members before the next meeting date in order that final discussion and adoption at the next meeting might be expedited.

The next meeting of the society will be held January 11 at the Evergreen Restaurant, 8 Sanford street, East Orange, with dinner starting at about 6.45 and the regular meeting at 8.15. Anyone interested is invited to communicate with the secretary at 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The 500th meeting and the 23rd annual banquet of the R. N. A. was held on January 2nd at the Hotel Rochester. The following members were present: C. W. Foster, A. C. Parker, M. H. Johanson, J. W. Horner, G. A. Gillette, C. A. Peake, J. B. Harzinski, A. H. Plumb, E. G. Bauer, Is. Bernstine, E. H. Potter, B. Cabelka, G. J. Lindboe, W. H. Amberg, J. W. Sloane, A. J. Kaufman, G. J. Bauer, J. Seirka, Alphonse A. Kolb, L. L. Babin and W. Horstman. C. C. Perry was a guest.

Dr. Peake took charge of the entertainment, while G. J. Bauer acted as toastmaster for the evening and installed the following officers for 1934: President, C. W. Foster; vice-president, E. H. Potter; secretary, J. B. Harzinski; treasurer, A. A. Kolb.

Tokens of the 500th meeting were distributed at the places of each member and those wishing to keep them were asked to see the treasurer.

Notice was received of Mrs. J. C. Woodbury's death, and motion was made that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. Woodbury.

The banquet dinner consisted of an unusually fine turkey, with all the trimmings, served under the jurisdiction of Mr. Horstman, who at the banquet was presented a token of the 500th meeting.

Under the able direction of Mr. Bauer, each member had an opportunity to say a few words. The talk in general centered on the subject of getting new members into the club, while Dr. Parker read an interesting topic on "Suppressed Coinage," or the "Heavenly Story of a Cent That Was Never Issued."

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—January 9. Members present: Messrs. Lazar, Crosswhite, Brand, Kercher, Lyon, Kersteiner, Thul, Boebinger and Rembold. We had for our guest Walter Broker.

The annual election of officers to serve for the year 1934 was held and the following were elected: President, Willis O. Crosswhite; vice-president, Henry Kercher; treasurer, B. J. Lazar; secretary, Chas. E. Thul; board of governors, H. A. Brand, Wm. H. Schwarz, and Galen M. Lyon. A new office was created, that of publicity director, and Galen M. Lyon was elected to serve.

Our guest, Mr. Broker, displayed an interesting collection of coins from India, such as hat money, Siam bullet money, Chinese coins, etc. Mr. Lazar and Mr. Brand showed fine specimens of U. S. currency and fractional currency of the Southern States.

Mr. Crosswhite, upon taking the chair, proposed several ideas in regard to future meetings which should prove interesting to all, such as regular lectures, systematic displays, etc.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Fourth regular meeting, December 27th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Dewey, Dworkin, Goldstone, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Sghia, Stein, Trotta and Van Der Meer. Our guests of the evening were: Elias Goldschmidt, Julius Gutttag and Herbert Nusbaum.

Correspondence was read from Dr. Adams Bailey, thanking the club for a note of condolence sent him on the death of his father. Our president congratulated Mr. Trotta on his appointment as Commissioner of Taxes and extended the club's best wishes for a successful and continued term of office.

An interesting paper was read by Mr. Stein regarding the obverse inscriptions on ancient coins. A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Stein. This paper will be mimeographed and passed out to the members. Mr. Kortjohn has generously consented to do the mimeographing.

As the topic for the evening was "Half Cents and Coins of Countries Beginning with the Letter B," the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: A large number of copper and silver coins and half cents.

Mr. Dewey: A collection of half cents from 1794 to 1857 and a complete set of two-cent pieces in uncirculated and proof condition.

Mr. Goldstone: Scott's Gold and Silver Catalog, 1906; Scott's Copper Catalog, 1907, and the Rare Coin Encyclopedia, dated 1901.

Mr. Gutttag: A large collection of counterstamped and pattern coins of Brazil. Mr. Gutttag also donated a token to the club issued by a saloon in the Bronx and is stamped "Good For One 5c. Drink."

Mr. Knobloch: The 1932 commemorative issues of Brazil and a five-franc piece of Belgian Congo.

Mr. Kortjohn: A number of half cents, 47 pieces of Great Britain, including Maundy money and patterns; coins of Belgium, Bolivia and Brazil.

Mr. Sghia: A number of half cents and coins of Brazil.

Mr. Stein: Roman coins of Nero, Agrippina, L. Verus, M. Aurelius, Domitian, Hadrian and Faustina. These coins were used as illustrations for the paper read by Mr. Stein.

Mr. Van Der Meer: Silver coins of Bayern; Belgian and Brazilian commemoratives.

The by-laws of the club were suspended and Messrs. Goldschmidt, Gutttag and Nusbaum were unanimously elected to membership.

It was decided that the topic for the January meeting is to be: Coins of Countries Beginning with the Letter C and Coins and Greenbacks Relating to the Silver Policy of the United States.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—11th meeting, January 10, President Klaif in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Klaif, Koopman, Kraus, Leeder and Tait. As guests, Messrs. Barnet, Mayfield, Mendel and Schmidt.

Mr. Kraus was installed as President for 1934. Mr. Tait was installed as Secretary-Treasurer.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Barnet: Four different French gold 20-franc pieces and a Belgian gold 20 franc; seven pieces of "Eli Perkins" fractional currency and 8 essays of fractional currency; U. S. \$10, 1907, without motto.

Mr. Klaif: 19 different rouble pieces of Russia; 3 roubles of platinum and 15 roubles of gold.

Mr. Mayfield: A first Roman aes.

Mr. Tait: 10 pattern half-dollars of 1869-70 and 17 transportation tokens of Marquette, Mich.

The next meeting, February 14, will be held at the home of Mr. Tait, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interested collectors are invited to attend.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—January 2, Mr. Locker acting as president. Members present were Messrs. Locker, Gaede, Manning, Eastwood, Barker, Friesell, Hall and Gies.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Locker: Gorham 16 to 1, wheel on reverse; English model penny, silver center.

Mr. Manning: U. S. half dollar, 1806 over 5; U. S. silver dollar, 1921.

Mr. Eastwood—Birmingham penny and threepence tokens; elephant coppers of Ceylon; Ionian Islands, 5 and 10 oboli.

Mr. Barker: Australia florin, 1927; Rome, Republican denarius, Fontia family; England, Charles I, half crown, Briot's coinage; Edward VII, pattern piece in aluminum for metric coinage.

Mr. Gies: C. Bechtler \$5 Carolina gold; California gold dollar, 1854 F. D.; California gold dollar, 1855, N. R.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—January 10, President Gaylord presiding. Members present were Miss Signett and Messrs. Stone, Oliver, Morse, Drowne, Pond, Gaylord, Parsons and Bigelow.

The following officers were elected to serve this year: Emerson G. Gaylord, president; John M. Oliver, vice-president; Ernest J. Bigelow, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Stone made a very fine exhibit of the following items: A collection of Chinese bills from 1851 to 1862 and 1878 to 1908, value 3 taels, 400 taels, 4,822 taels, 100 cash, 500 cash, 1000 cash, 1,500 cash, 2,000 cash, 5,000 cash, 10,000 cash. Also a number of encased postage stamps of 1, 3, 5 and

10 cents denomination advertising Ayer's Pills, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Tremont House of Chicago and several others. He also exhibited some beautiful and rare old British medals, and one of the Royal Order of Leopold of Belgium, some with the head of Napoleon dated back to 1804.

Mr. Oliver: 1793, 1799 and 1804 cents and 1796 half cent, all in very fine condition; restrikes of the 1831, 1836, 1840 to 1849 and 1852 half cents; several pattern pieces and colonials; \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills, series of 1862; \$1 and \$2 bill, series of 1896, all uncirculated.

THE CHICAGO JUNIOR COIN CLUB, No. 1—The Chicago Coin Club for Junior Members, No. 1, met December 15 at the Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago. Walter Call was elected a member. The members present exhibited their collections of coins and paper money as follows:

George Raymond: Four frames filled with coins and paper money of the world, including most denominations of U. S. coins, paper money of Poland, Russia and Germany, and a collection of U. S. cents.

Curtis Reese: A collection of about 250 coins of the world, including many of crown size; a sword made of Chinese coins; also a collection of 25 foreign, Confederate and obsolete notes.

Melvin Blaz: A collection of about 40 foreign copper, nickel and silver coins of the world.

Allan Goldsmith: A collection of U. S. cents, all attractively mounted in window type coin holders.

Walter Call: A collection of coins.

All had many coins to show Mr. Gilmore for attribution. Mr. Gilmore presented a valuable book on coins to each member in the name of the sponsors. F. B. Raymond, father of George Raymond, was present.

Melvin Blaz won the prize, consisting of a collection of paper money, for traveling the greatest distance to attend. George Raymond and Allan Goldsmith both displayed attractively mounted coins, and Curtis Reese, for having each of his coins in clear cellophane envelopes with index card for each country. Each received a prize, consisting of a set of five bills in glassine exhibit envelopes.

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers of this club for 1934 was held at the regular meeting, January 10th, and resulted as follows:

President, John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.; vice-president, C. Edwin Nelson; secretary, C. B. Sampson, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.; treasurer, T. James Clarke; directors, Wm. J. Doty, Edmond W. Holroyd and John C. Engstrom.

T. James Clarke was reappointed chairman of the committee on arrangements for the club's fifth annual Tri-State Meeting, which will probably be held some time in June.

NEW COIN CLUB ORGANIZED IN UTICA, N. Y.

The Mohawk Valley Numismatic Association, Utica, N. Y., was organized on October 6, 1933, by the following members: William P. Donlon, Sheldon Moses, Floyd Harrington, B. V. Di Orio, H. S. Slater, Peter Alderwick, Barney Bluestone, M. H. Lewis, S. Aberson and A. Gottschalk. The club will hold meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 34 Bank Place, Utica, N. Y.

The officers are: William P. Donlon, president; Sheldon Moses, vice-president; Floyd Harrington, secretary and treasurer. Address all communications to Floyd Harrington, 34 Bank Place, Utica, N. Y.

"My home lost its equity, my stocks took bankruptcy, my bonds lost interest, my salary was bisected, my bank balance turned red and my credit nilled, but, thank the Lord, my old coin collection remained above par."

REGARDING CRITICISM ON "THE CROWN OF GOLD."

The writer wishes to thank Mr. Howard K. Kurth for correcting an error in his article published in the December issue of *The Numismatist*. The statement objected to should read: "He (Archimedes) knew that the heavier the body is in proportion to its volume the less water it will displace in proportion to its weight." This is in accordance with the Greek mode of thought. As a matter of fact, the principle should be stated neither as the writer had it nor as Mr. Kurth stated it. It should be stated in the following words: "A body wholly or partly immersed in a fluid is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced." ("Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," Hodgman-Lange). That it (the body) loses in weight when immersed in a fluid is deduced from that statement.

Regarding the application of that principle, that is a "horse of a different color." Mr. Kurth claims that nothing more would be needed than a balance, but mentions off-hand "distilled water at 4 degrees centigrade." Also, that the balance must be arranged so that the specimen to be weighed will dip into the water. Anyone who has had anything to do with photographic development at home on a summer evening and tried to get his water down to 65 degrees Fahrenheit will begin to appreciate the task of trying to get water at 4 degrees c. (39.2 degrees F.). The writer has considered that fact and finds the caliper method much easier.

The writer has pointed out the difficulty of getting the thickness of a coin or medal, but one misprint on page 761, line 7, which should read "five or six places" spoils an otherwise satisfactory description of the method to be used. As my manuscript had that word right, our good-natured editor will have to share the blame for that.

BENJ. G. LOWENSTAM.

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THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The February, 1909, issue of *The Numismatist* contained the following articles: "New U. S. Gold Series Criticized and Defended"; "Lincoln"; "Lincoln On Our Money"; "Notes of the Zodiacal Coins of India"; "Current American Numismatic Notes"; "The Spirit of the Foreign Numismatic Press"; "Mint History Notes on the Stricken Cities of Messina, Catania and Reggio." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of fourteen applicants for membership. Part 2 of the collection of the late Dr. Heath is offered for sale in this issue.

COIN THEFT REPORTED.

H. B. Seagrave, Pontiac, Mich., reports that on December 18 a number of coins and stamps were stolen from his home. Among the coins taken were five imitation \$50 California gold pieces, two gambling-house tokens and a lot of miscellaneous medals and foreign coins, also a few U. S. minor proof sets. Nearly a thousand foreign fiscal stamps were also taken. Most of the coins were in small envelopes giving description and cost.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

One of the last things that King Feisal of Irak did before he died a short time ago was to confer the chain of the Order of Hashimi upon King George of England. King Feisal had been the recipient of many orders and decorations bestowed for the part he and his people took in the World War.

Le Journal Officiel of France, which among other things issues the lists of nominations and promotions of the Legion of Honor, has recently announced that in addition to charging for the decoration itself the Government in the future will charge for the brevet authorizing the wearing of the Legion of Honor.

Pope Pius recently decorated President Wilhelm Milkas of Austria with the Order of Christ and Chancellor Delbert Dollfuss with the Order of the Golden Spur. The decorations were bestowed as the result of honors ac-

corded the Catholic Church during the celebrations in Vienna marking the anniversary of the deliverance of the city from the Turks.

We sometimes criticize our own Government for being slow in recognizing deeds of valor, but it does happen that other countries, too, are years behind. John Henry of the French Line, already the holder of the Croix de Guerre, has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, with two citations dated, respectively, November 21, 1917, and June 24, 1918.

The city of New York recently bestowed the Medal of Valor of the City of New York upon Wiley Post, famous round-the-world flyer, and also upon Air Marshal Italo Balbo, who led the squadron of Italian flyers on their transatlantic flight.

The Guggenheim Aviation award medal this year was bestowed on the Spanish flyer, Juan De La Cierva, for his outstanding contribution to aviation in connection with autogyros.

During the convention of the American Chemical Society, held in Chicago in September, the Willard Gibbs medal of the Chicago section of the Society was awarded to Dr. Richard Willstaetter, of Munich, one of the world's greatest organic chemists and Nobel Prize laureate in chemistry in 1925.

A decoration was sent by Gen. Gerardo Machado, until recently President of Cuba, for former Ambassador Harry F. Guggenheim. The medal was sent to the Cuban Embassy at Washington for bestowal, but in the meantime administrations have changed and it is doubtful if the medal will ever reach the man for whom it was intended, as succeeding Cuban Ambassadors may not wish to handle this award by a political enemy.

The Mexican Veterans of the Revolution, an organization of men who saw service during the social and political upheaval which followed the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz in 1910, has bestowed a gold medal on Miguel Menendez, 28-year-old Mexican writer, native of Yucatan, for his poem, "Ode to the Revolution." This medal is one of the most coveted of Mexican literary awards.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

ON HAVING A HOBBY.

Talking about health over the radio the other night, Dr. Ferdinand O. Reinhard, director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the Baltimore City Health Department, had this to say, among other things:

"Good health depends upon a healthy mind as well as a healthy body . . . Even hobbies may play an important part in maintaining or restoring health."

My only objection to this statement is the use of the unnecessary word "even." I know of nothing that will keep a person in a healthy, happy frame of mind so much as a hobby. I don't care what the hobby is—gardening, sports, games, stamps, coins or whatnot. The whole idea of a hobby is to afford relief from the wear and tear of work. The man who boasts that he is "in love with his work" is all wrong. The man who makes his work his hobby is on the wrong road and will learn it—probably when it is too late.

A hobby, to be of the greatest benefit, should be as alien to your occupation as possible. Thus one of my friends, who is the mildest-mannered man I know and would not harm a jack rabbit, is a "gun bug." When at home he talks glibly about the penetration of this or that bullet or the "killing power" of this or that make of rifle. Another "gun bug" of my acquaintance is a clergyman. Incidentally, he is one of the best authorities in this country on the history of firearms.

And thus it is that you find a six-foot-six man, with the build of a prize fighter, a collector of bits of Dresden or old glass; an insurance man a collector of autographs; an engineer a collector of stamps; an importer a collector of rare prints, and so on. They have found the secret of happiness and at least one of the secrets of health.—Carroll Dulaney, in the Baltimore News.

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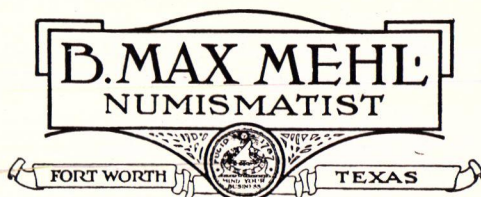
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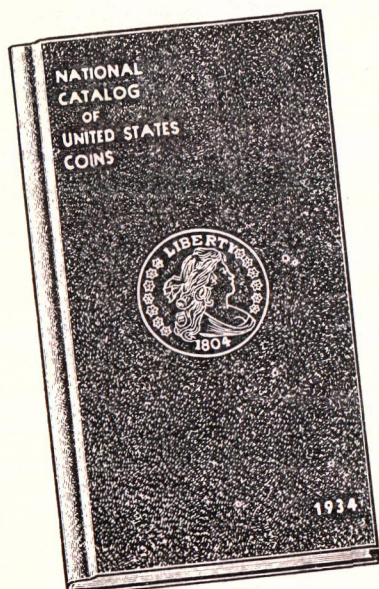
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1845 V. Fine	2.50	1885 S E. Fine	1.50
1846 V. Fine	1.60	1886 O E. Fine	1.50
1846 O V. Fine	2.50	1887 Unc.	1.25
1848 Unc.	4.00	1888 V. Fine	1.20
1849 Unc.	1.75	1889 CC Unc.	1.50
1850 V. Fine	2.00	1890 CC Unc.	1.75
1850 O Fine	3.00	1891 CC Unc.	1.75
1851 V. G.	22.50	1892 V. Fine	1.20
1852 Fine	27.50	1893 CC V. Fine	1.50
1853 Unc.	3.50	1894 S V. Fine	1.35
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The above 20 lots, special for	...\$21.50

Large Cent, Flying-Eagle Cent, Copper-Nickel Cent, 2-Cent piece, 3 Cents Nickel, 3 Cents Silver, Half Dime, Old Nickel, Civil War Cent and Hard Times Token—Set of 10 coins, Special for\$1.00
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Lindbergh and Bremen Flyers Medals, Half Dollar size, bright, showy medals, the two30

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California Gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ size, Octagon30
California Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ size, Round60
California Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ size, Octagon60
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Confederate Notes, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, all 1864, the five notes, special75
Confederate Notes and Broken Bk. Bills, 12, all different, for 1.00

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Gold Dollar, Pan-Pacific, 1915 4.00
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Japan, Tempo, large oblong brass20
Abyssinia, dime size silver coin15
German New Guinea, 1 Pfennig, copper, bright, uncirculated, obsolete coin15
Panama Pill (a small thick silver coin), so called on account of its shape, very scarce25

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Rome, Denarii, Philip, Sr., 244-245 A. D.50
Rome, Denarii, Valerianus, A. D. 254-26350
Rome, Denarii, Salonina, A. D. 263-26850
Rome, Denarii, Postumus, A. D. 258-26750
Rome, Denarii, Gallienus, A. D. 253-26850
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Belgium, 1 Franc and 5 Francs, the 2 for65
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Austria, Pre-War 1000 Kronen note15
German, Pre-War 1000 Mark note15
Russia, Pre-War 100 Ruble note15
German Pre-War 100 Mark note10
Hungarian Fund Note for \$1.00, 1852, signed by Kossuth10
Mexico, Madera Revolution, 1915, 1, 5, 10 Pesos, uncirculated, the 315
The above 6 lots70

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1831 vg .25; vfi .35; unc.50	1857 vg .10; fine .15; unc.30
1832, 33 vg .25; fine .30; unc.50	1857 O vg .25; abt. vfi40
1834, 35 vg .25; vfi .35; unc.50	1858 vg .10; fine .15; unc.30
1836 vg .25; vfi .35; exfine50	1858 O vg .25; fine .40; exfine70
1837 vg .30; vfi .45; unc.60	1859 vg .15; fine .20; unc.30
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1840 O No Drape vgd \$1.50; same, ..	.75	1863 vg .30; unc. .70; proof90
drape vg75	1865 proof \$1.25; and 1865 S fine ..	.60
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1842 vg .20; unc.75	1867 unc. .50; proof60
1843 vg .20; fine .25; exfine50	1867 S vg .25; fine .45; exfine75
1845 vg .20; vfine .35; exfine50	1868 and 1869 proof at60
1847 vg .20; fine .25; exfine40	1868 S vfine .60; exfine75
1848 vg .20; fine25	1870 vg .15; exfine .25; proof60
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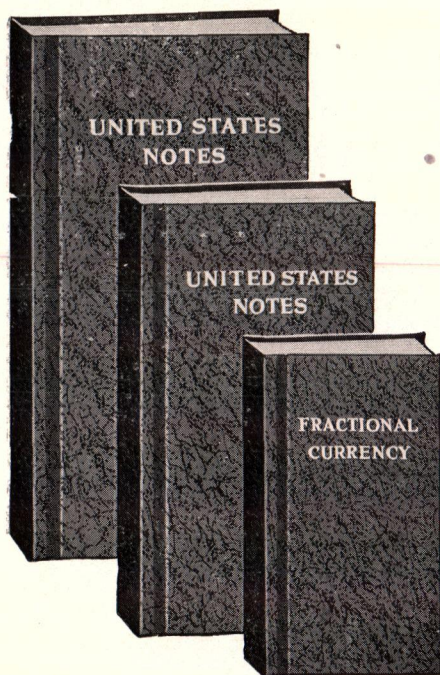
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